MARCH, 1790. THE NUMB. 3118.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1790.

To the parents and teachers of Children.

WE have carefully examined the manuſcript of a NEW SPELLING BOOK, compiled by Mr. JOHN BARRY, Maſter of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Free-School. The plan appears to be very judiciouſly and ſkilfully arranged, and all its parts uniformly adapted to the capacity of youth, and tending more to facilitate the ſpelling and reading of the Engliſh language than any book of the kind, with which we are acquainted.

We, therefore, are of opinion, that the introducing of it into ſchools would not only expedite the progreſs of the pupil, but alſo give great ſatisfaction to the tutor.

Robert Patterſon, *John Gartley*,
John Wigton, *John Ormerod*,
Benjamin Workman, *James Carſon*,
James Kidd, *Heath Norberry*,
James Little, *Charles Ogden*.

N. B. The work will be committed to the preſs in a few days.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Printed and Sold by W. SPOTSWOOD, Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, *Price bound one dollar and a half*,

P. Ovidii Naſonis Metamorphoſeon

LIBRI X.

OR TEN SELECT BOOKS OF

Ovid's Metamorphoſes,

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION,

Compiled from the two former Tranſlations,

BY DAVIDSON AND CLARKE;

A Proſody, Table and References,

(*After the Manner of* Mr. STIRLING.)

Pointing out, at one view, the Scanning of each Verſe; *and* DAVIDSON'S ENGLISH NOTES.

AS it is not our intention to deſcant on the advantages which learners derive from the uſe of eaſy and familar tranſlations of the claſſics---this being a ſubject already ſufficiently diſcuſſed by abler pens----we ſhall content ourſelves with informing the public what plan we have purſued, in the preſent edition of *Ovid*, the firſt that has ever been attempted in America.

In the firſt place, to render the work cheaper, and of courſe more generally uſeful, we thought it adviſeable to print thoſe books only, which are moſt commonly read in ſchools.

2. For the ſake of beginners, as yet unacquainted with the language of poetry, we have given the Engliſh of the firſt five books entirely from Clarke's tranſlation, which is more literal than Mr. Davidſon's.

3. For the tranſlation of the other five books, we had recourſe ſometimes to Clarke, ſometimes to Davidſon, according as either ſeemed to deſerve the preference: and ſometimes we found it neceſſary to deviate a little from both, for the ſake of giving a clearer idea of the author's meaning.

4. As Mr. Clarke neglected to add notes to his tranſlation, we have, in the preſent edition, ſupplied that deficiency, by giving Davidſon's notes, as well to the books tranſlated by Mr. Clarke as to the other five.

5. To aſſiſt the learner in acquiring a knowledge of the Latin proſody, we have adopted Mr. Stirling's idea, and added a ſcanning table, to which there is a reference at the end of each verſe in the laſt five books. The ſame would have been done with the firſt five, had they not been printed off before the work was put into the hands of the perſon who ſuggeſted this improvement. However, that the learner might not be deprived of this aſſiſtance, in his progreſs through the firſt five books, we have, at the end of the notes, given the proper references to the ſcanning table, annexed to the number of each verſe of the books in queſtion. 6t.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of JOHN PIERSOL, late of Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Chester county, deceaſed, will be expoſed to PUBLIC SALE, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of March next, on the premiſes,

A Valuable PLANTATION or tract of LAND, containing 250 acres and allowance; the land is good, and fit for all kinds of grain; about 120 acres cleared, the reſidue well timbered, about ten acres of meadow made, and twenty more may be made on good ground; it is well watered, as one branch of Brandywine runs through it, and a number of good ſprings. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a good log barn, ſundry ſmall buildings, and a good orchard. The land is ſituate in Honeybrook townſhip, in ſaid county, joining lands of Richard Peirſol, William Hunter, and land late of Mordecai Peirſol. The ſale to begin at one o' clock on ſaid day, when attendance will be given, and the terms of ſale made known, by

Feb. 22, 1790. † JOSEPH TREGO, Executor.

To be SOLD, by private Sale.

A CERTAIN plantation or tract of land, ſituate in the manor of Pennſbury, Falls-townſhip, in the county of Bucks, near the 24 mile ſtone, on the poſt-road leading from Briſtol to Trenton, and where the road turns off to Bordentown ferry, on the river Delaware. The ſaid tract of land was diſtinguiſhed in a plan of the ſaid manor of Pennſbury, by lot No. 10, and is bounded northward by lot No. 20, eaſtward by lot No. 9, the property of David and Robert Scott, ſouthward by the river Delaware, and weſtward by lot No. 11. The ſaid plantation containing 217¼ acres of good land, has a log-houſe and barn erected thereon, and is now in the tenure of John Crozier. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Philadelphia.

February 18, 1790. STEPHEN COLLINS, CLEMENT BIDDLE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Hale Graham, Eſq; late of the borough of Cheſter, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment: And thoſe perſons who are indebted on ſmall notes, bills, &c. and againſt whom there are open accounts, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame on or before the 1ſt day of May next, to preclude the neceſſity of any compulſory mode of collection, as that is the longeſt indulgence that can be offered to ſuch. Thoſe alſo who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are rqueſted to produce them properly atteſted, for payment, to

WILLIAM GRAHAM, Adminiſtrator.

Cheſter, February 12, 1790. ‡ 6w

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Soleſbury township, Bucks county, about the third of January laſt, a dark bay MARE, about 7 years old, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

‡ FULKERD SEBRING.

IN CONVENTION,

FRIDAY, *February* 26, 1790. A. M.

On the queſtion,---"Shall the *CONSTITUTION*, as agreed to in CONVENTION, be publiſhed for the conſideration of the *good People of Pennſylvania?*"---The names of the members being called over, it appeared that the queſtion was unanimouſly determined in the affirmative.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOSEPH REDMAN, Secretary.

The CONSTITUTION *of the Commonwealth of* PENNSYLVANIA, *as altered and amended by the* CONVENTION *for that purpoſe freely choſen and aſſembled, and by them propoſed for the conſideration of their conſtituents.*

WE, the People of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *ordain and eſtabliſh this* CONSTITUTION *for its Government.*

ARTICLE I.

Sect. 1. THE legiſlative power of this commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a General Aſſembly, which ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Sect. 2. The Repreſentatives ſhall be choſen, annually, by the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county reſpectively, on the ſecond Tueſday of October.

Sect. 3. No perſon ſhall be a Repreſentative, who ſhall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the ſtate three years next preceding his election, and the laſt year thereof an inhabitant of the city or county in which he ſhall be choſen.

Sect. 4. Within three years after the firſt meeting of the General Aſſembly, and within every ſubſequent term of ſeven years, an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants ſhall be made, in ſuch manner as ſhall be directed by law. The number of Repreſentatives ſhall, at the ſeveral periods of making ſuch enumeration, be fixed by the Legiſlature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and ſhall never be leſs than ſixty, nor more than one hundred. Each county ſhall have, at leaſt, one Repreſentative; but no county, hereafter erected, ſhall be entitled to a ſeparate repreſentation, until a ſufficient number of taxable inhabitants ſhall be contained within it to entitle them to, at leaſt, one Repreſentative, agreeably to the ratio which ſhall then be eſtabliſhed.

Sect. 5. The Senators ſhall be choſen for four years, by the citizens of Philadelphia and of each county reſpectively, at the ſame time, in the ſame manner, and at the ſame places where they ſhall vote for Repreſentatives.

Sect. 6. The number of Senators ſhall, at the ſeveral periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the Legiſlature, and apportioned among the diſtricts, formed as hereinafter directed, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and ſhall never be leſs than one fourth, nor more than one third of the number of Repreſentatives.

Sect. 7. The Senators ſhall be choſen in diſtricts, to be formed by the Legiſlature, each containing, as nearly as may be, ſuch a number of taxable inhabitants as ſhall be entitled to elect one Senator: Where that cannot be done, then ſuch number of adjoining counties ſhall be formed into one diſtrict as ſhall be entitled to elect not more than four Senators; but neither the city of Philadelphia nor any county ſhall be divided in forming a diſtrict.

Sect. 8. No perſon ſhall be a Senator, who ſhall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the ſtate four years next before his election, and the laſt year thereof an inhabitant of the diſtrict for which he ſhall be choſen.

Sect. 9. Immediately after the Senators ſhall be aſſembled in conſequence of the firſt election ſubſequent to the firſt enumeration, they ſhall be divided by lot, as equally as may be, into four claſſes. The ſeats of the Senators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the firſt year; of the ſecond claſs at the expiration of the ſecond year; of the third claſs at the expiration of the third year; and of the fourth claſs at the expiration of the fourth year; ſo that one fourth may be choſen every year.

Sect. 10. The General Aſſembly ſhall meet on the firſt Tueſday of December, in every year, unleſs ſooner convened by the Governor.

Sect. 11. Each Houſe ſhall chooſe its Speaker and other officers; and the Senate ſhall alſo chooſe a Speaker *pro tempore*, when the Speaker ſhall exerciſe the office of Governor.

Sect. 12. Each Houſe ſhall judge of the qualifications of its own members; but conteſted elections ſhall be determined by a committee, to be ſelected in ſuch manner as ſhall be directed by law. A majority of each Houſe ſhall conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs; but a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authoriſed, by law, to compel the attendance of abſent members, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch penalties, as may be provided.

Sect. 13. Each Houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings, puniſh its members for diſorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member, but not a ſecond time for the ſame cauſe; and ſhall have all other powers neceſſary for either branch of the legiſlature of a free ſtate.

Sect. 14. Each Houſe ſhall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publiſh them weekly, except ſuch parts as may, in their judgment, require ſecrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members, on any queſtion, ſhall, at the deſire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

Sect. 15. The doors of each Houſe, and of the places where they ſhall reſpectively ſit in committee of the whole, ſhall be open, unleſs when the buſineſs ſhall be ſuch as, in their judgment, ought to be kept ſecret.

Sect. 16. Neither Houſe ſhall, without the conſent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houſes ſhall be ſitting.

Sect. 17. The Senators and Repreſentatives ſhall receive a compenſation for their ſervices, to be aſcertained by law, and paid out of the treaſury of the commonwealth. They ſhall, in all caſes, except treaſon, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arreſt, during their attendance at the ſeſſion of the reſpective Houſes, and in going to and returning from the ſame: And for any ſpeech or debate in either Houſe they ſhall not be queſtioned in any other place.

Sect. 18. No Senator or Repreſentative ſhall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of this commonwealth, which ſhall have been created, or the emoluments of which ſhall have been encreaſed during ſuch time. And no member of Congreſs, or other perſon holding any office, except in the militia, under the United States or this commonwealth, ſhall be a member of either Houſe, during his continuance in Congreſs or in office.

Sect. 19. When vacancies happen in either Houſe the Speaker of that Houſe ſhall iſſue writs of election to fill ſuch vacancies.

Sect. 20. All bills for raiſing revenue ſhall originate in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; but the Senate may propoſe or concur with amendments, as in other bills.

Sect. 21. No money ſhall be drawn from the treaſury, but in conſequence of appropriations made by law.

Sect. 22. Every bill which ſhall have paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives and the Senate, ſhall, before it become a law, be preſented to the Governor. If he approve, he ſhall ſign it; but if he ſhall not approve it, he ſhall return it, with his objections, to the Houſe in which it ſhall have originated, who ſhall enter the objections at large upon their journals, and proceed to re-conſider it. If, after ſuch re-conſideration, two thirds of that Houſe ſhall agree to paſs the bill, it ſhall be ſent, together with the objections, to the other Houſe, by which it ſhall likewiſe be re-conſidered: And, if approved of by two-thirds of that Houſe, it ſhall become a law: But in all ſuch caſes, the votes of both Houſes ſhall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the perſons voting for or againſt the bill ſhall be entered on the journals of each Houſe reſpectively. If any bill ſhall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it ſhall have been preſented to him, it ſhall be a law in like manner as if he had ſigned it; unleſs the General Aſſembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which caſe it ſhall be a law, unleſs ſent back within three days after their next meeting.

Sect. 23. Every order, reſolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives may be neceſſary (except on a queſtion of adjournment) ſhall be preſented to the Governor, and, before the ſame ſhall take effect, be approved by him; or being diſapproved, ſhall be repaſſed by two thirds of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, according to the rules and limitations preſcribed in caſe of a bill.

ARTICLE II.

Sect. 1. The Supreme Executive Power of this commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a Governor.

Sect. 2. The Governor ſhall be choſen on the 2d Tueſday of October by the citizens throughout the commonwealth, at the places were they ſhall reſpectively vote for Repreſentatives. The returns of every election for Governor ſhall be tranſmitted, under ſeal, to the ſeat of government, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who ſhall open and publiſh them in the preſence of the members of both Houſes of the Legiſlature. The perſon having the higheſt number of votes ſhall be Governor. But if two or more ſhall be equal and higheſt in votes, one of them ſhall be choſen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both Houſes. Conteſted elections ſhall be determined by a committee to be ſelected from both Houſes of the Legiſlature, in ſuch manner as ſhall be directed by law.

Sect. 3. The Governor ſhall hold his office during three years, from the 3d Tueſday of December next enſuing his election, and ſhall not be capable of holding his office longer than nine in any term of twelve years.

Sect. 4. He ſhall be, at leaſt, thirty years of age, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of this ſtate ſeven years next before his election, unleſs he ſhall have been abſent on the public buſineſs of the United States, or of this ſtate.

Sect. 5. No member of Congreſs, or perſon holding any office under this ſtate or the United States, ſhall be capable of exerciſing the office of Governor.

Sect. 6. The Governor ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for his ſervices a compenſation, which ſhall be neither encreaſed nor diminiſhed during the period for which he ſhall have been elected.

Sect. 7. He ſhall be Commander in Chief of the army and navy of this commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they ſhall be called into the actual ſervice of the United States.

Sect. 8. He ſhall appoint all officers, whoſe offices are eſtabliſhed by this conſtitution, or ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law, and whoſe appointments are not herein otherwiſe provided for; but no perſon ſhall be appointed to an office within any county, who ſhall not have been a citizen and inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county ſhall have been ſo long erected; but if that ſhould not be the caſe, then, within the limits of the original county or counties out of which it ſhall have been taken. No member of Congreſs from this ſtate, nor any perſon holding or exerciſing any office of truſt or profit under the United States, ſhall, at the ſame time, hold or exerciſe the office of Judge, Secretary, Treaſurer, Prothonotary, Regiſter of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, Sheriff, or any office in this ſtate, to which a ſalary is by law annexed; or any other office, which future Legiſlatures ſhall declare incompatible with offices or appointments under the United States.

Sect. 9. All commiſſions ſhall be in the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and be ſealed with the ſtate ſeal, and ſigned by the Governor.

Sect. 10. He ſhall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves and pardons, except in caſes of impeachment.

Sect. 11. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the Executive Department, upon any ſubject relating to the duties of their reſpective offices.

Sect. 12. He ſhall, from time to time, give to the General Aſſembly information of the ſtate of the commonwealth, and recommend to their conſideration ſuch meaſures as he ſhall judge neceſſary or expedient.

Sect. 13. He may, on extraordinary occaſions, convene the General Aſſembly, and in caſe of diſagreement between the two Houſes with reſpect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to ſuch time as he ſhall think proper, not exceeding four months.

Sect. 14. He ſhall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sect. 15. In caſe of the death or reſignation of the Governor, or of his removal from office, the Speaker of the Senate ſhall exerciſe the office of Governor, until another Governor, who ſhall, in ſuch caſe, be choſen at the next annual election, ſhall be duly qualified and commence the exerciſe of his office. And if the trial of a conteſted election ſhall continue longer than until the 3d Tueſday in December next enſuing the election of a Governor, the Governor of the laſt year, or the Speaker of the Senate, who may be in the exerciſe of the executive authority, ſhall continue therein, until the determination of ſuch conteſted election, and until a Governor ſhall be qualified as aforeſaid.

Sect. 16. The State Treaſurer ſhall be appointed annually by the joint vote of the members of both Houſes. All other officers in the Treaſury Department, election officers, officers relating to taxes, to the poor and highways, conſtables and other

township officers shall be appointed in such manner as is or shall be directed by law.

Sect. 17. A Secretary shall be appointed and commissioned during the Governor's continuance in office, if he shall so long behave himself well. He shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the executive department, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before either branch of the Legislature; and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined him by law.

ARTICLE III.

Sect. 1. In elections by the citizens, every freeman of the age of twenty one years, having resided in the state two years next before the days of the elections respectively, and, within that time, paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed upon him at least six months before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector: Provided, that the sons of persons qualified as aforesaid, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

Sect. 2. All elections shall be by ballot, except those by persons in their representative or public capacities, who shall vote viva voce, unless in the choice of committees and their own officers.

Sect. 3. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be priviledged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning from them.

ARTICLE IV.

Sect. 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

Sect. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate: When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Sect. 3. The Governor and all other civil officers, under this commonwealth, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office. But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this commonwealth; the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE V.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in a Court of Common Pleas, Orphan's Court, Register's Court, and a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for each county, in Justices of the Peace, and in such other Courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, establish.

Sect. 2. The Judges of the Supreme Court and of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices during good behaviour: But, for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive, for their services, an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law; which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this commonwealth.

Sect. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the state, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be Justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in the several counties.

Sect. 4. Until it shall be otherwise directed by law, the several Courts of Common Pleas shall be established in the following manner: The Governor shall appoint, in each county, not fewer than three nor more than four Judges, who, during their continuance in office, shall reside in such county: The state shall be, by law, divided into circuits, none of which shall include more than six nor fewer than three counties: A President shall be appointed of the courts in each circuit, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein: The President and Judges aforesaid, any two of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the respective Court of Common Pleas.

Sect. 5. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in each county shall, by virtue of their offices, be Justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein; and any two of them, the President being one, shall be a quorum; but they shall not hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer or General Gaol Delivery in any county when the Judges of the Supreme Court or any of them shall be sitting in the same county. The party accused, as well as the commonwealth, may, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law, remove the indictment and proceedings, or a transcript thereof, into the Supreme Court.

Sect. 6. The Supreme Court and the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, beside the powers heretofore usually exercised by them, have the power of a Court of Chancery, so far as relates to the perpetuating of testimony, the obtaining of evidence from places not within the state, and the care of the persons and estates of those, who are non compotes mentes: And the Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, vest, in the said courts, such other powers to grant relief in equity as shall be found necessary: And may, from time to time, enlarge or diminish those powers, or vest them in such other courts, as they shall judge proper for the due administration of justice.

Sect. 7. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in each county, any two of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphans Court therein: And the Register of wills, together with the said Judges, or any two of them, shall compose the Register's Court in the respective counties.

Sect. 8. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall, within their respective counties, have the like powers with the Judges of the Supreme Court, to issue writs of certiorari to the Justices of the Peace, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

Sect. 9. The President of the Courts in each circuit shall, within such circuit, and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall, within their respective counties, be Justices of the Peace, so far as relates to criminal matters.

Sect. 10. The Governor shall appoint a competent number of Justices of the Peace, in convenient districts in each county, to be fixed in such manner as shall be directed by law: They shall be commissioned during good behaviour; but may be removed on conviction of misbehaviour in office, or any infamous crime, or on the address of both Houses of the Legislature.

Sect. 11. A Register's office for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds, shall be kept in each county.

Sect. 12. The stile of all process shall be, *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*; all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude *Against the peace and dignity of the same.*

[Remainder in our next.]

Proceedings of Congress.

House *of* Representatives *of the* United States.

THURSDAY, February 18, 1790.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, the petition of Hannah Treat was read the second time, and referred to the Secretary at War.

The petition of Jehoika Thompson was read the second time, and referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Van Rensellear and Mr. Moore.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Madison's motion for a discrimination under consideration---A number of speakers pro and con this day--which terminated without any decision.

FRIDAY, February 19, 1790.

A message from the Senate was received by their Secretary, with the bill providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States---returned with sundry amendments.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the treasury---Mr. Madison's motion for discrimination under consideration---Mr. Scott and Mr. Seney spoke in favor of the proposition---Mr. Livermore, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Bland and Mr. Burke against it---the discussion of the subject was continued till near the moment of adjournment---the committee rose without coming to a vote---and are to resume the business on Monday next.

A letter was read from the commissioners for settling accounts between the United States and individual states, respecting the diminished rate at which the Clerks employed in this business are paid---compared with the salaries in the other offices, and requesting the interposition of Congress---that they may be placed on an equality.

The resolution of the Senate for appointing three commissioners pursuant to the memorial of the Hon. Robert Morris, late superintendant of finance, was read---After some debate whether it should be referred to a select committee, it was ordered, that it lie on the table.---Adjourned till Monday 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, February 22, 1790.

Mr. Schureman presented a petition of James M'Comb, relative to certain inventions, which was read.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for enumerating the inhabitants of the United States were read.

The enumeration is to commence on the first of August next, and to be compleated within nine months. Returns to be made on or before the first of September, 1791. The second schedule was struck out by the Senate; these amendments were agreed to, excepting those which reduced the compensations.

The order of the day being called for, the House went into a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The question being put upon Mr. Madison's amendment to the second resolution, brought in by Mr. Fitzsimons, it was negatived by a large majority.

The question on the second resolution was then put; several amendments were proposed, which were negatived, and the resolution carried in the affirmative without amendment, viz.

"Resolved, That permanent funds ought to be appropriated for the payment of the interest on, and the gradual discharge of, the domestic debt of the United States."

The third resolution was then read, viz.

"Resolved, That the arrears of interest, including indents issued in payment thereof, ought to be provided for on the same terms with the principal of the said debt."

Mr. Lee proposed an amendment, "that appropriation of the lands in the Western Territory be assigned for the purpose of discharging the interest due on the debt of the United States."

This amendment was not seconded.

Mr. Gerry said, that it appeared to him that the indents, in the several State Treasuries, and which through negligence have not been paid into the Public Treasury agreeable to the requisitions of the late Congress, ought not to be included in the provision. He moved an amendment to the resolution to that purport: This occasioned considerable debate; but the motion was finally negatived.

The question on the third resolution was then put, and carried without amendment by a large majority.

The fourth resolution was then read, viz.

"Resolved, That the debts of the respective states ought, with the consent of the creditors, to be assumed and provided for by the United States."

It was then moved that the committee rise, &c. which motion was adopted.

A message from the Senate, informing the House that they recede from their amendments to the enumeration bill, which had been disagreed to by the House. Also that the Senate have accepted the cession of territory made by the state of North-Carolina; in which acceptance they requested the concurrence of the House.

The memorial of the commissioners for settling accounts between the United States and the individual states, respecting the salaries of the clerks in their office, was read the second time and referred to a committee of three, viz. Messrs. Gerry, Trumbull and Goodhue.---Adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 23, 1790.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Francis Bailey was read---this report states, that the invention of the petitioner in typographical printing may, in their application, render the pernicious practice of counterfeiting much more difficult than it has heretofore been; that the request of the petitioner, to be employed in using his invention in the public service, must be left to the discretion of the Legislature---laid on the table.

In committee of the whole House on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury---Mr. Benson in the chair.

The resolution for the assumption of the state debts under consideration.

The affirmative of this resolution was supported by Messrs. Lawrence, Ames, Sherman, Clymer, Burke, Goodhue, Smith (S. C.) Fitzsimons and Gerry.

And opposed by Messrs. Livermore and Stone.

The discussion was continued until two o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Lawrence, the committee rose, so that no decision was had on the resolution.

Mr. Fitzsimons, of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill providing for the regulation of the Post-Office, which was read the first time.

In committee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization. The committee made some progress in the discussion of this bill, but rose without completing it---Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1790.

A memorial of Thomas Barclay was read and committed.

A memorial of N. Gore was read, and referred to the Secretary at War.

A memorial of David S. Franks was read, and laid on the table.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.---Mr. Benson, in the chair.

The proposition for the assumption of the State Debts being under consideration,

Some debate took place on this proposition, when Mr. Madison moved for an amendment to the following purport; That effectual provision be at the same time made for the liquidation of, and crediting to the states, the whole of the expences during the war, as the same has been or may be stated for the purpose, and that the best evidence of the same be taken, as the nature of the case will admit.

The committee rose without deciding on the proposition or the amendment.

The bill for establishing an uniform system of naturalization was then taken into consideration, and engrossed their attention the remainder of the day.

CAME to the Seat of WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esquire, near Gray's Ferry, an iron grey HORSE, with two white feet, and a snip on his nose. The owner is desired to prove property, otherwise the HORSE will be sold in three weeks from the date. Feb. 21, 1790.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 18th day of March, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A VALUABLE Lot of Land, containing about eight acres, situate in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, on the old York road, nine miles from Philadelphia, and opposite John Shoemaker's mill; whereon are erected a good two story stone house with three rooms on a floor, and small kitchen back, also a convenient store adjoining said house, with sundry out-houses suitable for public business, and is a good stand for a store, as it is occupied for that purpose, and known by the name of Shoemaker's store. The terms of sale, which will be easy to the purchaser, will be made known on said day, by

March 1, 1790. THOMAS SHOEMAKER, jun.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of *Joseph Milner*, deceased, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on the premises, the 18th of March, a valuable plantation and tract of land, situate in the Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, near Trenton ferry; bounded by the ferry tract, the tract on which the Delaware works are erected, lands of Robert Kinbride and others; containing 240 acres, of which 30 acres are meadow, 120 plough-land, and the remainder is excellent timber; there are on the premises a good two story stone dwelling-house, two rooms on a floor, a frame house adjoining, with kitchen and out-houses, barn, stables, cow-houses and hay-house; also a large orchard of the best grafted fruit; the whole in good repair, and may be entered on the beginning of April. The terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of sale, where attendance will be given by

§ MAHLON MILNOR, SAMUEL MOON, MOSES MOON, } Executors.

February 23, 1790.

For SALE, *A Plantation.*

ON Monday, the 15th of March next, will be exposed to public sale, the plantation on which Joseph Merrick now lives, in the Falls township, Bucks county, adjoining lands of Joseph Smith and others, containing 151 acres, of which about 40 acres are good timber land, 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the remainder arable land, laid out into six inclosures, besides two orchards, and under tolerable good fence. This place is pleasantly situated, in a good part of the county, one mile from the Falls meeting-house, three from that part of the river Delaware where the fœderal town is expected to be, and upon the whole, is looked upon to be a valuable farm. Besides the mansion house, there is a small tenement on one corner of the place. On payment of two hundred pounds of the purchase money in 15 days after the sale, a good title will be made, possession given, and the payments for the remainder made easy, on giving security and paying interest. The sale to be held on the premises, at one o'clock of the above day.

SAMUEL JONES, WILLIAM SATTERTHWAITE, WILLIAM RODMAN, jun. } Assignees.

To be Sold, or exchanged for an estate

in the city of Philadelphia, or a convenient Farm,

A VALUABLE overshot merchant and grist-mill, and a saw-mill, on a never failing stream of water, whereon are convenient seats for powder and paper-mills, and sufficient room for many other improvements, together with about 24 acres of land, consisting of meadow, orchard and wood-land, in good condition, a dwelling-house, cooper's-shop, barn and stables. The whole situate within 14 miles of the city, and about one quarter of a mile from Schuylkill. Should the fœderal city be fixed at Germantown, the premises will be within the government of the United States. If sold, the payments will be made easy, and immediate possession given. Apply to SAMUEL GARRIGUES, Notary Public, at his office, the north side of Callowhill-street, in the Northern Liberties. † March 1, 1790.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, lying in the Forks of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, about five miles from Northumberland town, and within a half mile of the west-branch of said river, containing 900 acres, Chillisquaque creek running through said tract, whereon is erected a valuable grist and saw mill, in a neighbourhood where there is a great run of country work, and might be made very advantageous for merchants work, as it is in a settlement where great quantities of wheat may be procured at a low price, and when manufactured it may be transported by water from the mill-tail to Middletown at a small expence, the mill at present is only suited for country work, but there is room to erect a pair of burrs, and boulting-cloth for merchants work, the dam has been lately new built, and well secured by planking the upper side from one end to the other, the mill is in good repair, having a new water-wheel, and the most of the running geers made new the last season, the produce from the saw-mill may be sent by water either to Northumberland or Sunbury, the farthest not more than seven miles, where there is a demand for lumber of most kinds, and plenty of timber on the land, the improvements are a new two story square-ed log-house 36 by 17 feet, and a good kitchen with stone chimnies to each, a young bearing orchard of about 30 apple trees of good fruit, a large garden well fenced with boards, a good spring of water and spring-house, a still-house, a shop suitable for a cooper, and the great roads from Munsey and Chillisquaque settlements leading to the county town form a junction near the said mills, which is an object worthy the notice of a trading person, the lands in general are limestone, and produce good crops of wheat and corn, there are about 70 acres cleared, and a sufficient quantity of meadow may be made. Any person inclining to purchase the above described premises, on viewing the same, will be informed of the terms by the subscriber, living thereon.

THOMAS PALMER, or REUBEN HAINES, in Philadelphia.

† 6w. Philadelphia, February 16, 1790.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

By Ephraim Harris, Joshua Brick and Azariah Moore, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland,

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to us by JOHN KILLE, Esq; of Gloucester county, who claims an undivided fourth part of all that Tract of Land, Marsh and Cedar-swamp, called Buckshutem, in the townships of Fairfield and Downs, beginning below Buckshutem creek, and running up the river to near the New-bridge, containing between 4 and 5 thousand acres; and who also claims one half part of a tract of Land and Cripple, joining on the aforesaid tract, containing about 700 acres, more or less; we have nominated John Reeve, Elnathan Davis, sen. and Eli Elmer, Esq; Commissioners, to divide the said tracts of land; the first into four equal shares, or parts, and the second into two equal shares, or parts. And unless proper objections are stated to us at Bridge-Town, on the 30th day of April next, the said John Reeve, Elnathan Davis and Eli Elmer, Esq; will be then appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said lands, pursuant to an act, entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of lands held by Coparceners, Joint Tenants and Tenants in common," passed the eleventh day of November, 1789. Given under our hands this twenty-fourth day of February, 1790.

EPHRAIM HARRIS,
JOSHUA BRICK,
AZARIAH MOORE.

‡

PARIS, *December* 15.

At Amiens, the national militia, assisted by some regular troops, having proceeded to enforce the collection of taxes, the people complained, and being encouraged by certain individuals of the national militia, who, without the consent of their officers, met in what they called a military committee, proceeded to acts of violence, and a sort of engagement took place, in which four lives were lost. A decree was passed, suppressing all these self-elected committees, and forbidding the national militia at Amiens to assemble without proper orders.

A letter from the permanent committee of Senlis, gives an accounts of a shocking outrage of villainy or phrenzy committed there.

On Sunday the 13th inst. the national guard being assembled to assist at the benediction of their colours, two shot were fired from a window, by which M. le Blanc, the son of the deputy to the national assembly, and the commandant of the corps de l'Arquebuse, were wounded. The doors of the house being burst open, it appeared to be on fire, and almost instantaneously blew up. Sixty persons who had rushed into it, in search of the assassin, perished by the explosion, and many were wounded in the streets.

Dec. 17. A Carthusian appeared in the national assembly to succeed M. de la Bastide as deputy of Auvergne: It was the first, and will, in all probability, be the last time that such a monk honored a French senate. He mounted the rostrum, and delivered a speech applauded by all the audience for its wisdom, patriotism, religion and philosophy.

Dec. 23. Sunday last, about 11 o'clock in the evening, a robbery was committed in the Chatelet, in consequence of which, jewels and bills belonging to the Caisse d'Escompte, to the amount of 500,000 livres, are missing.

The officer on guard having first made the discovery, in consequence of seeing one of the iron doors open, the alarm was instantly given, and three of the robbers seized in the neighbourhood, in whose possession a dark lanthern, several pair of pistols, jewels, notes, &c. were found.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

An order has passed the Privy Council, taking off the prohibition of the 25th June 1788, on the importation of wheat into this kingdom, from the United States of America; but what avail will this be to England? None; for in the first place, the Americans have no wheat to spare; and if they had, all the French ports are ready to swallow it up at *ten shillings* a quarter above the price of the British market.

The emperor will have to regret, to a distant day, the dismantling of most of the fortified places in Flanders. This he did principally to weaken the Dutch barriers, and to save the expence of maintaining garrisons in them; but, instead of injuring the Dutch, he has in the event only weakened himself; and the saving will probably cost him the whole of his Belgic revenues.

The privilege of franking letters is certainly to be taken from the members of Parliament. Such letters, however, as refer to their own correspondence will be admitted free; as will also, on account of the revenue, the conveyance of newspapers.

The court of Vienna has actually appointed commissioners to treat with the patriots; they are two in number, and men of high reputation. The first in the commission is the prince de Ligne, who is at this moment with the army near Belgrade, with the rank of general; the other is count de Cobenzel.

All those whose persons had been secured by government, have been set at liberty, and assurances have been given that in future no person shall be imprisoned but by the regular operation of law.

Dec. 31. In Denmark, especially in Copenhagen, dreadful consequences are apprehended from riots, owing to the scarcity of food and money, but more especially from Government continuing to receive the war impost—The magistrates have represented to the Prince Royal, that they cannot ensure the peace, if this impost is not immediately taken off.

We have just received an account from Lemberg of a transaction which will probably produce a war between the Emperor and the republic of Poland, and consequently between the former and the king of Prussia, Holland and Great Britain.

The transaction was this: On the 24th of last month, a body of Austrian soldiers entered the Austrian territories, and having seized the receiver of the customs, and the inspector of goods, entered the Austrian provinces from Poland, they put the former to death, and cut off the ears of the latter.

After these horrid deeds, they took possession of the house or office of the receiver, where they found the sum of 18,000 florins, the property of the Emperor, which they thought proper to carry off.

Such flagrant acts cannot be overlooked by the Emperor, who will no doubt require satisfaction, not only for a violation of his territory, but also for the blood of his officers so inhumanly spilt.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, December 18.

"Count Cobentzel is just arrived here from Ghent as Commissioner from the Emperor to the committee of patriots; and although he has the reputation of being the most able man in the empire, his efforts for a reconciliation have hitherto been ineffectual: and we are inclined to think that notwithstanding he is invested by the Emperor with the most unbounded powers, even to sacrifice to his people any of his officers that may be obnoxious to them, he will return without accomplishing any of the purposes that brought him hither, as the patriots, now elated by their late success are possessed of 150,000 men completely armed; while the resentment and apprehensions of the church have created in them a phrenzy which must carry them either to their own destruction, or to that of their opposers."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, PARIS, DECEMBER 17.

The Assembly decreed, on the motion of the military committee, that all French troops, except militia and national guards, shall be levied by voluntary enlistment.

The grand business of finance was entered on next; and a memorial from M. Necker was read, setting forth the objections to the plan of M. de la Borde. A plan was then read, concerted by M. Necker, the committee of finance, and the directors of the Caisse D'Escompte. In it the necessity of supporting the credit of the Caisse D'Escompte, and avoiding a national bankruptcy, was strongly insisted upon. For this purpose, it proposed to give circulation to the notes of the Caisse till July next, at which time they should begin to be taken up; and that the Caisse should, in the mean time, advance the necessary sums to government; that 25,000 new shares should be created, the dividend fixed at six per cent. and the surplus thrown into a sinking fund. To provide for gradually calling in the notes of the Caisse D'Escompte, that 400 millions of livres should be raised, with the produce of the patriotic contributions, to be carried to a new bank established for the purpose; by which means it was computed that the whole debt owing, or likely to be owing, by the nation to the Caisse D'Escompte, would be discharged in five years.

Dec. 19. This day, after a warm debate, the plan of finance agreed on by M. Necker, the committee of ten, and the directors of the Caisse D'Escompte, was decreed by a great majority.

CHARLESTON, February 4.

On Wednesday the 13th inst. a motion for the following enacting clause to be inserted in the bill for raising supplies for the year 1790 was carried, in the House of Representatives of this state, in the affirmative---Ayes 70---Noes 53.

"*Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall always be lawful for all persons who by the act are liable to pay taxes in special indents, to commute the same, by paying one half such sum in specie, or paper medium.

Feb. 5. All kinds of public securities have taken a rapid rise here, in consequence of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to the fœderal House of Representatives, on the 14th ult. recommending plans for funding the national debt, and assuming those of the individual states. Principal indents of this state, which lately sold at 2/6 in the pound and less, cannot now be procured under *one fifth* of their nominal value.

Feb. 13. The medical society lately formed in this city, being founded on the most humane and liberal principles, must be viewed as a very valuable and useful institution: It claims the assistance of every benevolent mind, and reflects the highest honor on its patrons and promoters. To extend a charitable hand to the indigent, and promote the general cause of humanity, are surely objects of a most important nature. From this and other associations for valuable purposes, we may reasonably cherish the hope that this state will rapidly progress in honorable improvements, and that its inhabitants will not be wanting in that spirit of enterprize with which they have hitherto been characterized.

GEORGETOWN, (Maryland) Feb. 24.

It is with pleasure we learn that the Glass Manufactory in this State, is thriving fast. The glass lately manufactured there is equal in quality to that imported from Europe: When we consider the great expence and labour attending an undertaking of this kind, the advantage and benefit resulting from the establishment of Manufactories in America, we cannot but hope that the encouragement of both public and individuals will be equally great: We learn that Looking-Glasses will be manufactured at these works in the spring.

NEW-LONDON, Feb. 11.

Extract from THOMAS ALLEN'S *Marine List.*

This day dined at the City Coffee-house, on a fine fresh Salmon, caught in Connecticut river, by Mr. Ely, a number of respectable gentlemen, in commemoration of the birth of our most worthy and illustrious President, GEORGE WASHINGTON---Long may he live and reign in peace, saith T. A.

NEW-YORK Feb. 23.

Many conjectures, with respect to the business on which the British Sloop of war has visited this port, we insert the following copy of an Order of the British Council, which will explain the reason.---

At the court of St. James's, the 2*d December* 1789, *Present, the King's most Excellent Majesty, in Council.*

WHEREAS by order of Council of the 25th of June, 1788, the importation of wheat of the growth of any of the territories belonging to the United States of America was prohibited until his Majesty's pleasure should be further signified; and whereas it has been represented to his Majesty, at the Board, that it appears by accounts received from his Majesty's Consul General at New-York, and by the information of several merchants of the city of London, and others trading to America---that the Hessian Fly, by which the wheat of the growth of the territories of the said United States of America was infected in former years, had this season wholly disappeared:---His Majesty, taking the same into consideration, is pleased, with the advice of his Privy Council, to order that the said prohibition, laid by order in Council of the 25th of June, 1788, be, and the same is hereby taken off. And the Right Honorable Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

WILLIAM FAWKENER.

Feb. 25. A letter, dated Cowes, Dec. 24, mentions, that "Grain is uncommonly scarce in Europe, owing to the failure of the crops;---that Wheat in England was up as high as 6/6 to 7s. sterling per bushel; and that upwards of 140 sail of ships have been dispatched to that country for that article.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 3.

Friday morning last, the Convention appointed to alter and amend the Constitution of this State adjourned, to meet again on the 9th of August.---Previous to the adjournment, it was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the Convention be presented to his Excellency the President, for his able and impartial execution of the duties of his station.

A correspondent wishes us to recommend to our country readers the raising of SUMMER Barley, and, if to be got, SUMMER Wheat, this year. The great prices of grain render it very desirable that our Farmers should seize THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY; and as there is likely to be greater duties upon spirits, rum and wines, Summer Barley is particularly worth attention. Beer and cyder pay no duties, wherefore barley and orchards must be more profitable than in past years. Hops also must be remembered.

A writer in the Gazette of the United States, printed at New-York, under the signature of *Necker*, says, "This is an awful crisis. The decision of Congress on the public debt renders it eminently so. To retain the confidence of the *wise*, the *well-informed* and the *honest* of the whole world, Americans and Foreigners, is the task assigned them. To their native stock of wisdom and virtue let them carefully, assiduously and anxiously strive to add all the information they can obtain. A well-informed conscience is the best human guide. The Legislator who errs, with that conductor, is lightly censured by his constituents, and will be forgiven by Heaven.

"However solicitous Congress may be for public credit, as the indispensible means of maintaining the future prosperity of the nation, they must not lay themselves open to opinions that they have done more than the preservation of public credit requires. An enquiry should be instituted to determine *the substantial justice* of the original contract, for public credit requires no more to be rendered to any man, whether a purchaser, a lender, or a renderer of services. Gratitude may suggest more, but public credit will be completely maintained by the performance of substantial justice, fairly and accurately ascertained. Far be it from rulers of a generous people to still the hallowed voice of gratitude; but let us suspend our obedience to its dictates till the more sacred requisitions of justice be fulfilled. It may be necessary to exemplify the idea here contemplated. Many contracts were formed in August 1777, for example, between the United States and individuals, which, by the present regulations, are considered as specie, tho' it is a fact easily to be ascertained, that the money by which the obligation was created in some instances, and in which it could have been justly discharged in all the rest, was really and truly worth but 35 to 40 per cent. Does then substantial justice require more to be paid? Does public credit require more to be funded? Will a well-informed conscience permit the holder of the certificate to ask more? Will a wise Legislator, with a *perfect idea* of public faith, if at the same time he has a due regard for the ease and property of the people, consent to give more. If Congress should finally allow one hundred dollars in specie for that which in no way whatever would have brought, on the day of the contract, more than thirty-five or forty dollars, will they manifest to their constituents and to foreign nations, the necessary ability to estimate the true value of their obligations, and a sufficiency of that prudent regard to œconomy, which, while it is perfectly reconcilable with strict and substantial justice, is indispensably necessary to preserve the public confidence? Will they not appear willingly to sacrifice their constituents to a sworn demand of mistaken or misated justice? Let us consider what will be the consequence of such opinions arising among foreigners. It is to be feared that they will think us an inconsiderate or necessitous nation, with whom any terms may be made for ready money; or that our Councils are corrupted, and that from venal causes hath proceeded a law, which, while it grants them unnecessarily 60 or 65 per cent. provides the same for secret owners of certificates among the members of our government. Let us also well consider what would be the consequence of such opinions, should they arise among the people of America.

"If an examination were carefully made into the operation of this unexceptionable touchstone of substantial justice, upon the various debts of the union and of the states, a great and rightful reduction of their immense amount will be the consequence. Let it not be said that it will produce too much delay, for justice is the object. Let not an ill judged œconomy of time occasion a profusion of public money. Let not the husbandman be twice condemned to pay, by the sweat of his brow, the debts occasioned by the late distressful war."

Died at Lyndeborough, in the State of New-Hampshire, Mrs. *Ellingwood*, wife of Mr. Samuel Ellingwood: Two days before her death, being entirely alone in her house, she was delivered of two dead children; and to add to these melancholy circumstances, when the people were assembled to attend her funeral, the house being crowded, the floor gave way, and the whole assembly fell into the cellar, but through divine goodness no lives were lost, though several were much hurt.

The ship Thomas, Brown, from New-York, to London, is put into Antigua, in distress, having sprung a leak at sea, and thrown part of the cargo overboard.

The ship New-York, Captain Watson, is arrived at London.

TO LET,

A LOT of 10 acres, on the old York road, near the Rising Sun tavern.

A small House and Ship Carpenter's Yard, with 2¼ acres of land, in Southwark, above Mr. Patterson's ship-yard.

A Frame Building in Pine-street, 24 by 40 feet, and a shed adjoining, suitable for storing goods, or a work-shop, with an enclosed yard, opposite the Rev. Dr. Blackwell's. Apply to

TENCH COXE.

March 3, 1790.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennsylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, situated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the south side, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Winchester. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is so well watered, that much more meadow may easily be made. There are on the premises two small dwelling-houses and several out-houses, with an excellent young orchard. It is well situated for a store and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leesburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caspar Wister*, in Philadelphia. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

On TUESDAY, the Twenty-third Day of March instant, on the Premises,

ONE Moiety or half part of 150 acres of LAND, situate in Bristol township, in the county of Philadelphia, late the estate of Derrick Lukens, deceased. The land is partly arable, and partly wood-land. The terms will be made known at the time of sale, which will commence at one o'clock in the afternoon, by JACOB BANKSON, Acting Assignee of Matthias Lukens, and ISAAC KNIGHT, JOSEPH SPENCER, ANTHONY WILLIAMS, and JOSEPH FERREE.

March 1st, 1790.

FOR SALE,

1. A CONVENIENT Brick House, on a large lot, at Burlington, near the court-house. The premises are now occupied by the Chief Justice.

2. Three acres upon Broad-street, there, at present under clover.

3. A tract of 36 acres near that town, sandy ground, fit for a gardener or small farm.

4 & 5. Two Farms of 300 acres each, in Warwick township, Bucks county, 23 miles from Philadelphia. Neshaminey creek runs through them. They consist of arable, meadow and woodland, and are noted for raising wheat. John Harvey and Cornelius Ruth are tenants upon these plantations.

Enquire of JAMES SMITH, jun. Merchant, in Front-street.

February 24, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Elegant Covering Horse, YOUNG WILDAIR. His sire was the noted horse Wildair, his dam from the American Belsize, and his grand-dam from the well-known Bully-rock. He is a bright bay, with a star and snip, both hind feet white, and is now rising six years old, fifteen and a half hands high, and perfectly sound. Enquire of the subscriber, in Market-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

March 2, 1790. ROBERT ERWIN.

WHEREAS *William Tierney*, son of Michael Tierney, formerly of Limerick, in Ireland, in or about the year 1777, quitted that city, and embarked at Corke for North-America, and is supposed to have been seen at Philadelphia or New-York in the year 1786. Any person who can and will give true and authentic information whether the said William Tierney is now living or dead, or whether he married in America or elsewhere, and left lawful issue, shall, on either of the above circumstances being clearly ascertained, receive a reward of *Twenty Pounds* (British) by applying to Mr. GEORGE ROCHE, Merchant, in Bristol. Any further information may be had by applying to 6 w

Philad. Jan. 8, 1790. JOHN VAUGHAN.

Tredyffrin Township, Chester County, January 30, 1790.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 28th instant, out of the stable of the subscriber, A Black HORSE, eight years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, shod all round, paces and trots, has a small star in his forehead, and one hind foot white; also a bridle and saddle, the pad faced with green baize. Whoever secures the horse and thief, so that the owner may have his horse again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by JERMIN WALKER.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A PERSON acquainted in the conſtructing and erecting, rolling and ſlitting iron-works, manufacturing every part of ſmith's work neceſſary for them, and capable to manage the whole, or operate in any part thereof, when erected. Alſo a perſon capable to inſtruct youth in the ſeveral branches of literature, uſeful to fit them for manhood. Any gentleman inclining to employ either of theſe perſons, by leaving a line directed to *J. N.* with the printers hereof, will be duly attended to. ¶

Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, Feb. 8, 1790.

WHEREAS I and my wife Margaret have ſeparated, and agreed to live apart from each other, I do hereby forewarn all perſons whatever from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. ‡ JACOB FOLKROD.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Friday, the 5th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Robinſon townſhip, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of Joſhua Nichols, and vacant lands; containing 103 acres and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Willam How, and to be ſold by

Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. ‡ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Friday, the 5th day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Robinſon townſhip, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of William Morris and others, containing 69 acres 2 rods and 26½ perches. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Deimer, and to be ſold by

Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 6th day of March next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Amity townſhip, and county of Berks, adjoining lands now or late of Nicholas Boyer, Daniel Andrews, David Weidner and Joſhua Frey, containing 29 acres and 46 perches. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Adam Betz, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. †

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Monday, the 8th day of March next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and ſix lots or pieces of ground, ſituate in Kutz-town, in Maxatawny townſhip, and county of Berks, marked in the general plan of ſaid town No. 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14, together with 14 out lots near ſaid town, maked in the general plan of out lots No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 108. Each in-lot being 50 feet in front, and each out-lot containing one half of an acre. Subject to the yearly ground rent mentioned in the original grants of ſaid lots, reſpectively. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Sweier, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. §

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of March next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of Adam Miller and vacant land; containing 100 acres and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Conrad Minick, and to be ſold, by †

Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 11th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called "St. John's," ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, Berks county, adjoining lands of Matthias Reich, Henry Decker, George Zerby, Hieronimus Kenning, and vacant land; containing 122 acres and ſeven-eighths of an acre, and the allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Chriſtopher Specht, and to be ſold, by †

Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 11th day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, water, corn or griſt-mill, ſaw-mill, plantation and tract of land, called "Feyton," ſituate in the townſhip of Brunſwick, and county of Berks, bounded by lands of Silvanus Robeſon, Hans Nicholas Fry, and vacant lands, containing 161 acres, 11 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Michael Comfer, and to be ſold, by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. †

Montgomery county, February 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 15th of March next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and two tracts of land, the firſt containing 57 acres, more or leſs, the ſecond 10 acres, more or leſs, all ſituate in Moreland townſhip, bounded by lands of James Fulton, Silas Anthony and Stephen Yerkes. Taken in execution and to be ſold as late the property of Daniel Bellew, deceaſed, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 20th of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Witz, in Potts-town, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and two certain tracts or pieces of land, containing together 110 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, bounded by lands of Peter Shiners, Henry Keyſer and others, taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of John Reifsnyder, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Feb. 1, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 23d of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the houſe of Mr. Alexander Moore, in Norriſtown, that valuable eſtate of 70 acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in Lower Salford townſhip, on which are erected a forge for making of bar iron, a good two ſtory dwelling-houſe, a number of out-houſes, barn, ſtables, &c. all in good order. The excellent ſituation of the forge, being on Perkioming creek, a never failing ſtream, and its contiguity to the city of Philadelphia, makes it an object worthy the attention of thoſe who wiſh to enter into that line of buſineſs. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as late the property of John Patton, Eſquire, deceaſed, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

To be LET *for One or more Years,*

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, now in the tenure of Elias Deal, ſituate on Cooper's creek, (near the bridge) one mile only from Coopers ferries, and between two and three miles (by water) from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Meſſrs. Samuel and ------ Cooper and others, in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey; ſaid premiſes contain upwards of 120 acres, whereof about 50 are cleared tillable land, 50 good woodland, on which are a ſufficient quantity of rail timber to accommodate the place, and the remaining 20 acres are excellent banked meadow. There is alſo a good framed brick paned dwelling houſe on the premiſes, and a convenient barn, &c. is intended ſhortly to be erected thereon. The ſeveral advantages conſequent from the natural good quality of the ſoil, and its very agreeable and near ſituation to the Philadelphia market, are unneceſſary to enumerate. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next. For terms enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

March 3, 1790. ‡ JOHN KEBLE.

N. B. Mr. Cowperthwait, who lives near the premiſes, will on appiclation ſhew the ſame.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

Eaſton, Northampton county, January 14, 1790.

IN purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of PETER KACHLEIN, Eſq; late of Eaſton, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the deceaſed's late dwelling-houſe, on the 31ſt day of March next, the following eſtate late of ſaid deceaſed, viz.

A Griſt Mill, containing three pair of ſtones, one pair French burrs, ſituate on Lehitton, or Buſhkill creek, near Eaſton, and within a quarter of a mile of Delaware river, with 13 acres of land thereto belonging, on which is a good bearing orchard, the mill houſe is of ſtone, 75 feet front, 34 feet deep, and 3 ſtories high, the works in excellent order and partly new, there are on the premiſes, a good dwelling-houſe, a kitchen ſeparate from the houſe, with a pump at the door, a ſtone barn, ſtables, &c.

A tract of land, all cleared, adjoininig the above land, containing 58 acres, being part of the out-lots of ſaid town.

A tract of Wood-land, containing 98 acres.

Ditto of ditto, containing about 11 acres.

Ditto of ditto, part meadow, containing about 15 acres.

The laſt three tracts lie within a mile of the mill tract, and are all patented.

A tract of land, ſituate in Cheſnut-hill townſhip, in ſaid county, containing about 150 acres, part improved.

A tract of land, ſituate on the eaſt branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county, containing 306 acres, for which there is a patent.

Notice is alſo hereby given to thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, to make payment without delay, to ſave ſuits; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame, to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement.

PETER SHNYDER,
JOHN YOUNG,
CHRISTOPHER HARTZEL. } Executors.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

Propoſas, *for publiſhing by Subſcription,*

A Map of Pennſylvania.

BY

R. Howell.

THE Map is fifty-nine inches long, and thrity-one broad, ſhewing the degrees of latitude by circular lines, and the degrees of longitude (reckoned from the meridian of Philadelphia) by converging lines, correſponding with thoſe on the earth. Theſe degrees are ſubdivided on the margin into every five minutes.---- The boundary lines of the ſtate, as run by the reſpective Commiſſioners, with part of lake *Erie, Preſqu'* iſle, the boundary made by the river *Delaware*, as run by DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Eſq;--- Alſo, by actual ſurvey, the rivers *Suſquehanna*, its north eaſt and weſt branches, *Tioga, Sinnamahoning, Juniata, Lehigh, Lechawaxen, Schuylkill*, and the weſtern rivers *Obio, Alleghany* to its ſource, *Conowango*, part of the *Chataughque* lake and *French* creek, agreeably to the late diſcoveries---*Monongahalia, Youghagania* and *Kiſkemenetas*, and the larger creeks, and moſt of the leſſer ſtreams, ſo as not to croud the work---Ranges of mountains; the old principal roads, with the many new ones in the northern and weſtern parts of the ſtate.----The diviſion lines of the reſpective counties, and names of townſhips----Delineation of the diſtricts of depreciation and donation lands, with all the other diſtricts in the new purchaſe---The ſeats of juſtice in the reſpective counties--- Iron-works, manufactories, mineral and other noted places.

Theſe materials have been collected from the offices of the Secretary of Council, Surveyor-General, and from the Deputy-Surveyors in every part of the ſtate---The roads and townſhips from the records of the reſpective counties.

Although theſe gentlemen have given him their ſpecial aſſiſtance, he hath, nevertheleſs, been at very conſiderable expence in collecting the ſame, and in making many ſurveys to connect the menſuration of the principal waters, running county lines, &c.

Many of the county ſeats of juſtice, and other noted places, are fixed by aſtronomical obſervations, made by Meſſrs. *Rittenhouſe, Ellicott*, and others, which ſerve to correct the work.

He has been above two years conſtantly engaged in this buſineſs. Theſe materials are now arranged, and form the ſaid map, which is now very nearly ready for engraving, and will be compleated as ſoon as the nature of that buſineſs will admit.

He now humbly ſolicits the patronage of the public, by ſubſcription, to carry into effect this uſeful and arduous undertaking.

The price to ſubſribers is two dollars and two thirds of a dollar---One dollar paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder when the map is finiſhed---and to non-ſubſcribers, three dollars and one third of a dollar.

Subſcriptions are taken by Meſſrs. *Cruikſhank* and *Prichard*, and by ſaid HOWELL, living in Fifth-ſtreet above Arch-ſtreet---By whom SURVEYING is done, as uſual.

Juſt publiſhed, printed and Sold by

WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,

In Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Price bound 6s.---Sewed in blue paper 5s.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF

MARIA CECILIA,

Daughter *of* Achmet III. Emperor *of the Turks.*

THIS extraordinary piece of Biography, the heroine of which is probably ſtill in exiſtence, being alive at Paris in the year 1786, cannot fail to intereſt and entertain the reader; And what muſt render it ſtill the more acceptable is its authenticity, which the editor of the French edition vouches for, in the following addreſs, prefixed to the work.---"Of the ſubſtance of the following hiſtory, I will warrant the truth. I have before me the moſt authentic papers, which confirm it. There may be ſome epiſodes, the reality of which I cannot equally affirm, as the original pieces ſufficient to prove them were wanting; ſo that the moſt part of them I could only recite as they were related to me."

JOHN OLDDEN,

Has removed his ſtore to the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, a few doors above Second-ſtreet, in the houſe lately occupied by Benjamin Harbeſon, where he has for ſale a general aſſortment of Merchandize, imported in the lateſt veſſels from Europe, viz.

Broadcloths,	Plain muſlins,
Duffils, Coatings,	Muſlin aprons & handkerchiefs,
Flannels,	Pins 4 and 4 1-2 pound,
Wilton carpeting,	Whitechapel and common needles,
Shallons,	Plated & common ſhoe-buckles,
Calimancoes,	Ruſſia ſheetings,
Ozenbrigs,	Brown linens,
Corduroys,	Holland tapes, No. 25.
Velverets,	Harlem laces, No. 0 to 10.
Royal ribs,	Cotton, linen & ſilk handkerchiefs,
Fuſtians,	Sewing ſilks,
Printed cottons,	Sattinets.
7-8 and 6-qr. kentings,	
Powder,	

Together with an extenſive variety of plain and ornamental frame looking-glaſſes, tin in boxes, red lead, white ditto dry and ground in oil, copper bottoms and ſheets, magneſe, whiting, yellow and ſtone oker, Pruſſian blue, block tin, lead in pigs, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glaſs, iron wire, copper tea-kettles, braſs kettles from 1 to 6 gallons, venetian red, patent yellow, gold and ſilver leaf, &c. &c. 6 w.

TO BE RENTED,

THAT noted Tavern, commonly called the CROOKED BILLET, on the old York road, in the village of Hatborough, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, together with the Farm adjoining, containing about 160 acres, with ſufficient of meadow and orchards. As there are divers dwelling-houſes, barns, ſtables, &c. the ſubſcriber will treat with appliers, either for part or the whole, as may be moſt ſuitable.

February 7, 1790. tf. DAVID KENNEDY.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of March next,

A FARM, containing between 80 and 90 acres of land, on which there are a convenient brick dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, and a good kitchen adjoining, a pump of excellent water at the door, a large new barn and an orchard. The farm is under good fence, and in an agreeable ſituation, near Frankford, between five and ſix miles from this city. For terms apply to *Rebecca Dox*, in Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to St. Paul's church. tf.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, containing about half an acre, whereon are erected a two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a cellar under the ſame, and a one ſtory kitchen adjoining thereto; likewiſe a ſtable and ſmoke-houſe, all in good repair. Situate in a pleaſant part of the village of New-Jerſey Mills, in the county of Burlington, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, where Dr. Daniel Budd lived. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, and know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber in the place aforeſaid.

February 15, 1790. ‡ WILLIAM KEMPTON.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Francis Mallarſi*, deceaſed, of Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, either by bond, note, book debt or otherwiſe, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled by the ſubſcribers.

Feb. 3, 1790. ALEXANDER RUSSEL, Adminiſtrator.
‡ AGNESS WALLACE, Adminiſtratrix.

Twenty-ſeventh of Firſt Month, 1790.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on third day evening, the 26th of the firſt month called January, from the ſubſcriber, living in Allen-town, townſhip of Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, an apprentice lad about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, brown hair, light eyes, a down look, has a ſmall ſcar on one of his cheeks, and his right breaſt remarkably large, named REUBEN JOHNSON, had on, when he went away, a caſtor hat, a fuſtian coat not much worn, bearſkin veſt and trowſers, good ſhoes and plated buckles, took with him a new broad cloth coat of a light olive colour, with large metal buttons engraved round the edge, a ſtriped Manchеſter cotton veſt, with ſmall white metal buttons, and corduroy breeches; it is ſuppoſed he will make for Philadelphia, or Red-ſtone ſettlement. Maſters of veſſels are therefore cautioned againſt taking him off. The above reward, with reaſonable charges, will be paid to any perſon who may ſecure him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again.

¶ RICHARD BROWN.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham, Montgomery county, the ſecond of this inſtant, an apprentice boy, named EDWARD WALKER, by trade a blackſmith, he is of a light complexion, darkiſh hair, between 18 and 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, had on, when he went away, a coatee and waiſtcoat, made of fulled lincey, lined with green baze, a pair of leather breeches, he took with him a coatee, waiſtcoat and trowſers made of cottonade, an old great coat of a dark colour, two coarſe and one fine ſhirts, two pair of woollen ſtockings, blue mixt with white, one brown thread ditto, a white muſlin neck handkerchief, and two pillow caſes. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice and gives information to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ JOSEPH LUKENS.

N. B. He is ſuppoſed to have gone towards Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH, 1790. THE NUMB. 3119.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 4, 1790.

In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, of the 2d instant,

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Respectfully Reports,

THAT in his opinion, the funds in the first instance requisite towards the payment of interest on the debts of the individual states, according to the modifications proposed by him in his report of the 9th of January past, may be obtained from the following objects:

An increase of the general product of the duties on goods imported, by abolishing the discount of ten per cent. allowed by the 5th section of the act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States, in respect to goods imported in American bottoms, and adding ten per cent. to the rates specified, in respect to goods imported in foreign bottoms, with certain exceptions and qualifications: This change, without impairing the commercial policy of the regulation, or making an inconvenient addition to the general rates of the duties, will occasion an augmentation of the revenue little short of 200,000 dollars.

An additional duty on imported sugars. Sugars are an object of general consumption; and yet constitute a small proportion of the expence of families. A moderate addition to the present rates would not be felt. From the bulkiness of the article too, such an addition may be made with due regard to the safety of collection. The quantity of brown and other inferior kinds of sugar imported, appears to exceed twenty two millions of pounds, which at a half cent. per pound, would produce one hundred and ten thousand dollars. Proportional impositions on foreign refined sugar, and proper drawbacks on exportation, ought of course to indemnify the manufacturers of this article among ourselves.

Molasses, being in some of the states a substitute for sugar, a small addition to the duty on that article ought to accompany an encrease of the duty on sugar. This, however, ought to be regulated with proper attention to the circumstance, that the same article will contribute largely in the shape of distilled spirits. Half a cent per gallon on molasses, would yield an annual sum of thirty thousand dollars. Our distillers of spirits from this material may be compensated, by a proportional extension of the duty on imported spirits.

Snuff, and other manufactured tobacco, made within the United States: Ten cents per pound on the snuff, and six cents on other kinds of manufactured tobacco, would be likely to produce annually, from ninety to one hundred thousand dollars. From as good evidence as the nature of the case will admit, the quantity of these articles manufactured in the United States, may be computed to exceed a million and a half of pounds. The imposition of this duty would require an encrease of the duty on importation, and a drawback on exportation, in favour of the manufacture. This being an absolute superfluity, is the fairest object of revenue that can be imagined, and may be so regulated, as in no degree to injure either the growth or manufacture of the commodity.

Pepper, pimento, spices in general, and various other kinds of groceries. These articles will bear such additional rates, as may be estimated to yield a sum of not less than thirty thousand dollars.—Computing according to the entries in the state of New-York, in 1788, the yearly quantity of pepper and pimento brought into the United States is not less than eight hundred thousand pounds, of which about a third is pepper. Six cents on pepper, and four cents on pimento (with draw-backs on exportation) may, without inconvenience, be laid.

Salt. An additional duty of six cents per bushel, may, in the judgment of the secretary, with propriety be laid on this article. It is one of those objects which, being consumed by all, will be most productive, and yet from the smallness of the quantity in which it is consumed by any, and of the price, will be least burthensome, if confined within reasonable limits. If a government does not avail itself, to a proper extent, of resources like these, it must of necessity overcharge others, and particularly, give greater scope to direct taxation. The quantity of this article annually imported, being at least a million and a half of bushels, the annual product of an additional duty of six cents may be computed at ninety thousand dollars.

Carriages, such as coaches, chariots, &c. These articles may certainly be the subject of a considerable duty. How productive it would be, is not easy to be estimated. But it is imagined, that it would yield not less than fifty thousand dollars per annum.

Licenses to practisers of the law. Certain law proceedings, and various kinds of writings. The extent of this resource can only be determined upon trial; but the secretary feels a strong assurance, that there may be drawn from it, yearly, not less than two hundred thousand dollars. The system for collecting a duty of this kind, would embrace playing-cards, and some other objects of luxury, which do not fall under the above descriptions, but which are estimated in the supposed product.

Sales at auction (exclusive of houses or lands, or of those made in consequence of legal process, or of acknowledged insolvency.) One per cent. on such sales, would, probably, produce a yearly sum of forty or fifty thousand dollars.

Wines and spirits sold at retail. These articles are, in the opinion of the secretary, capable of being rendered far more productive, than has been generally contemplated; and they are, certainly, among the most unexceptionable objects of revenue. It is presumed, that two hundred thousand dollars per annum may, with facility, be collected from the retail vent of these articles.

The foregoing objects are those, which appear to the secretary preferable towards a provision for the debts of the individual states. There are others which have occurred to him as supplementary, in case the experiment should discover a deficiency in the expected product; but which he conceives it unnecessary now to detail. He will only add, that he entertains no doubt of its being practicable to accomplish the end, on the principles of his former report, without the necessity of taxing either houses or lands, or the stock or the produce of farms.

The Secretary, conceiving the design of the house to have been to obtain from him a general delineation only of the funds, competent in his judgment to the provision in question, has refrained from those details, which would be indispensable, if that provision were immediately to be made; and to have furnished which would have occasioned greater delay than would, probably, have suited with the present state of the business or the convenience of the House. He with great deference trusts, that what is now offered will be deemed a satisfactory compliance with their order.

The statement required respecting the product of the duties on imports and tonnage to the last of Dec. as far as returns have come to hand, is contained in the schedule herewith.

All which is humbly submitted,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ABSTRACT of the nett PROCEEDS of the Duties on Imports and Tonnage.

STATES.	From what Period.	Nett Product of the Duties.
	1789.	*Dols. Cts.*
New-Hampshire,	11th Aug. to 31st Dec.	7,789 21½
Massachusetts,	10th ditto to 31st ditto.	113,439·54½
Connecticut,	11th ditto to 31st ditto.	20,352·87½
New-York,	5th ditto to 31st ditto.	152,198.97
New-Jersey,	1st ditto to 31st ditto.	1,971.51
Pennsylvania,	10th ditto to 31st ditto.	188,497.94
Delaware,	1st ditto to 31st ditto.	6,573·98½
Maryland,	10th ditto to 31st ditto.	87,751. 6½
Virginia,	17th ditto to 31st ditto.	142,028.62
South-Carolina,	31st ditto to 1st ditto.	55·032.61½
Georgia,	22d ditto to 1st ditto.	8,850.80¾
	Dollars,	784,487·14¾
	Deduct for drawbacks 2 per cent.	15,989·74
	Dollars,	768,797·40¾

The product of the Duties of Boston are only ascertained up to the 19th Dec.

Treasury Department, March 4, 1790.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of Pennsylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the said state; the Honorable William Augustus Atlee, Esq; and the Honorable George Bryan, Esq; Justices of the said Courts, have issued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of February last, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, at the Court-house, in West-Chester, for the county of Chester, on MONDAY, the 26th day of April next;

NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables, within the said county, That they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations, and other their remembrancers, to do those things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done; ALSO all those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then will be in the gaol of the said county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at West-Chester, the 1st day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1790, and in the fourteenth year of American independence. CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH. §

West-Chester, Chester County, March 1, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 18th day of March instant, a certain tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Upper-Darby, Delaware county, bounded by lands of Isaac Lobb, Benjamin Lobb, lands late of Abraham Bonsall, deceased, and others, containing about 76 acres; on said premises are, a good dwelling-house, barn and stables, about six acres of meadow, a sufficiency of wood-land, and the land good for grain, being about three miles from Darby, and nine from the city of Philadelphia; seized and taken in execution as the estate of William Lewis, and to be sold, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of March instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of William Kerlin, in Chester, a certain tract of land, situate in Nether-Providence township, bounded by lands of Daniel Sharpless, William Kerlin, and others, containing 80 acres of land; taken in execution as the estate of Nathan Vernon, and to be sold, by ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of March instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of William Kerlin, in Chester, a messuage, plantation and tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Ridley, in the county of Delaware, bounded by the river Delaware, Big Crumb and Little Crumb creeks, and by lands of Caleb Davis, Esq; and Peter Hill, containing 180 acres; there are on said premises, a good dwelling-house and other buildings, 40 acres of good meadow ground, 25 whereof are banked, a sufficiency of wood-land, the upland good for grain or grass, a stone quarry, equal to any thereabouts, near the wharff on Big Crumb creek, where a vessel drawing eight feet water may load and unload, and on the river shore is a shad and herring fishery, said to be superior to any on the Pennsylvania side; the above premises are within three miles of Chester, and twelve miles from the city of Philadelphia; taken in execution as the estate of Isaac Hendrickson. ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, a water corn-mill or grist-mill, with two pair of stones, and a saw-mill, situate in East-Bradford township, on Brandywine creek, and about 26 acres of excellent land, about one fourth thereof meadow, bounded by the said Brandywine creek, lands of James Painter, James Carter, and Joseph Guest; seized and taken in execution as the estate of Isaac Shunk, and to be sold on Monday, the 22d day of March instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, by ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a certain writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 23d day of March instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all the right of Henry Funk to a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Londonderry, bounded by lands of Christian Bear, David Irwin, Moses Curry, and others, containing 400 acres; on said premises are, a good brick messuage, barn, stables, and a good bearing orchard, and about acres of watered meadow; seized and taken in execution as the estate of Henry Funk, and to be sold, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, a certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of West-Fallowfield, bounded by lands of James Gibson, John Bell, and others, containing about 75 acres; seized and taken in execution as the estate late of Alexander Gibson, deceased, and to be sold on Wednesday, the 24th day of March instant, on the premises.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public auction, on Friday, the 9th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract of land, situate in East-Caln township, in the county of Chester, bounded by lands of George Claypoole, Thomas Eldridge, and vacant land, containing 234 acres; taken in execution as the estate of Henry Lewis, and to be sold, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of William White, in the township of West-Caln, at the sign of the Compass, on Saturday, the 17th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage and one half of an undivided right of 150 acres of land, situate in the said township of West-Caln, bounded by lands of Benjamin Wallace, William Waggoner, and others; taken in execution as the estate of John Boyd, and to be sold, by ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of sundry precepts from the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public auction, the following described and numbered plantations and tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, at such times and places as are herein after mentioned, viz.

No. 1. A certain messuage or tenement and tract of land thereto belonging, situate in Uwchlan township, bounded by land formerly of Robert Benson, land formerly of the widow Thomas, land of James Packer, and land formerly of Joseph Phipps, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; taken in execution as the estate of David Lloyd, and to be sold on the premises, on Monday, the 5th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 2. Three full, equal, and undivided fifth parts of and in all that certain tract or piece of land, situate in East-Nantmill township, bounded by lands of John Breackons, William Ewing, James Logan, and John Goheen, containing 130 acres; taken in execution as the estate of John Howell, and to be sold on the premises, on Tuesday, the 6th day of April next, at three o' clock in the afternoon.

No. 3. All that certain tract of land, situate in West-Nantmill township, bounded by lands of Hugh Wallis, Arthur Graham, vacant land, and land of Robert Christie, containing 112 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the estate of Robert Matthews, and to be sold on the premises, on Wednesday, the 7th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 4. All that certain messuage or tenement and tract or piece of land thereto belonging, situate in West-Nantmill township, bounded by lands of Robert Green, John Taylor, and by Springtown manor, containing 250 acres, with allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the estate of James Starrett, and to be sold on the premises, on Thursday, the 8th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 5. A certain tract of land called Yarmouth, situate in East-Fallowfield, bounded by lands of Thomas Dennis, Eleanor Young, Robert Young, Israel Pemberton, and Thomas Heslep, containing 126 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the estate of Robert Young, and to be sold on the premises, on Monday, the 12th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 6. All that messuage or tenement and tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of London-Grove, bounded by lands of Thomas Speakman and others, containing 150 acres, and the usual allowance of 6 acres per cent. for roads and highways; taken in execution as the estate of Francis Williamson, and to be sold on the premises, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 7. All that messuage or tenement and tract of land thereto belonging, situate on a branch of Brandywine, called Doe-Run, in the township of Londonderry, bounded by lands of Robert Burns, Terence Owen, James Dysert, John Taylor, and Robert Gabbe, containing 213 acres, and the allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the estate of Hugh M'Guire, and to be sold on the premises, on Wednesday, the 14th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 8. A certain tract of land called Malvasia, situate in Sadsbury and Salisbury townships, in Lancaster and Chester counties, bounded by lands of Thomas Clemson, Richard Smith, and others, containing 111 acres and an half, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the estate of James Boyd, and to be sold on the premises, on Thursday, the 15th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 9. All that certain tract or piece of land, situate in West-Caln township, bounded by lands of Joseph Cox and others, containing 174 acres, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the estates of George Boyd and James Boyd, and to be sold on the premises, on Friday, the 16th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

† CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

N. B. The above lands are generally well improved.

The CONSTITUTION *of the Commonwealth of* PENNSYLVANIA, *as altered and amended by the* CONVENTION *for that purpose freely chosen and assembled, and by them proposed for the consideration of their constituents.*

[Continued from our last.]

ARTICLE VI.

Sect. 1. Sheriffs and coroners shall, at the places of election of Representatives, be chosen by the citizens of each county respectively. Two persons shall be chosen for each office, one of whom for each shall be commissioned by the Governor. They shall hold their offices for three years, and until a successor be duly qualified; but no person shall be twice chosen or appointed sheriff in any term of six years.

Sect. 2. The freemen of this commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined for its defence: The militia officers shall be appointed in such manner, and for such time, as shall be directed by law.

Sect. 3. Prothonotaries, Clerks of the Peace and Orphan's Courts, Recorders of Deeds, Registers of Wills, and Sheriffs, shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they, respectively, shall be officers; unless when the Governor shall, for special reasons, dispense therewith for any term, not exceeding five years, after the county shall have been erected.

ARTICLE VII.

Sect. 1. The legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner, that the poor may be taught gratis.

Sect. 2. The arts and sciences shall be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning.

Sect. 3. The rights, privileges, immunities and estates of religious societies and corporate bodies, shall remain as if the constitution of this state had not been altered or amended.

ARTICLE VIII.

Members of the general assembly, and all officers executive and judicial, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the constitution of this commonwealth, and to perform the duties of their respective offices with fidelity.

ARTICLE IX.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, WE DECLARE,

Sect. 1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

Sect. 2. That all power is originally vested in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness: for the advancement of those ends, they have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper.

Sect. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences: that no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, or erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; that no human authority can in any case whatever controul or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

Sect. 4. That no person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust and profit under this commonwealth.

Sect. 5. That elections shall be free and equal.

Sect. 6. That trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof shall remain inviolate.

Sect. 7. That the printing press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made restraining the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for libels, their truth or design may be given in evidence on the general issue, and their nature and tendency, whether proper for public information, or only for private ridicule or malice, be determined by the jury, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

Sect. 8. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures: and that no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things, shall issue, without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

Sect. 9. That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; that he cannot be compelledto give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

Sect. 10. That no person shall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being made.

Sect. 11. That all courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay.

Sect. 12. That no power of suspending laws, or the execution thereof, shall be exercised, unless by the legislature, or its authority.

Sect. 13. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

Sect. 14. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Sect. 15. That no commission of Oyer and Terminer or Goal Delivery shall be issued.

Sect. 16. That the person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up all his estate, for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sect. 17. That no ex post Facto law nor any law impairing contracts shall be made.

Sect. 18. That no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the legislature.

Sect. 19. That no attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth: that the estates of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall go as in case of natural death; and if any person shall be killed by casuality or accident, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

Sect. 20. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government, for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

Sect. 21. That the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the state shall not be questioned; but those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

Sect. 22. That no standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the legislature; and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sect. 23. That no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor, in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Sect. 24. That the legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behaviour.

Sect. 25. That emigration from the state shall not be prohibited.

Sect. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall for ever remain inviolate.

[Remainder in our next.]

Proceedings of Congress.

House *of* Representatives *of the* United States.

THURSDAY, February 25, 1790.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the treasury, the fourth resolution, with Mr. Madison's amendment, being the subject of debate,

Mr. Huntington said he was opposed to the last clause of the amendment, as being unnecessary.

Mr. White then rose, and stated his objections to the amendment proposed by his colleague, as he was of opinion that the original proposition was less exceptionable.

After a speech of considerable length, he proposed the following amendment:

That such assumption shall not exceed the sum that any state may have advanced above its just proportion of the public debt, and which shall appear on a liquidation of the accounts.

Mr. Lawrence opposed this amendment of Mr. White's, as being both unnecessary and improper; because there was a provision to the same effect in the Secretary's plan.

Mr. Moore said he did not see the proposition in the same light with Mr. Lawrence, nor did he suppose it would have the effect which Mr. White had stated. He said that if the state debts were now assumed, without having the means previously provided to pay them, he knew of no procedure that could more effectually ruin the credit of the United States. But his principal objection was, that a direct tax would be laid. Whatever the resources are, which the Secretary may have in view, they should now be brought forward.

After speaking for some time, he concluded, by observing that the gentlemen complain that their citizens are oppressed with taxes; they say that, from their extraordinary exertions during the war, they have incurred a debt far exceeding their just proportion. I think the amendment proposed by my colleague (Mr. White) will do them ample justice; whatever sum they have paid over and above their just proportion, Congress will pay: leave the payment of their just portion to themselves; this is all that justice requires. In the mean time, the proposition will not restrain us from availing ourselves of every resource in our power; and if there should be a balance in our treasury, after paying the debts we have already assumed, we may apply it to the payment of the debts of the states.

Mr. Gerry opposed the motion, and spoke for a considerable time. Debts, he said, contracted by agents were as binding as if done by the principal. This case would apply in law as well as equity.---He contended, that the state debts ought to be considered as debts of the Union. The first army had been raised, supplied and paid by the states, until it was commanded by continental officers.---He then recapitulated a number of circumstances, respecting the requisitions of Congress and the exertions of the different states, and answered to several of Mr. White's arguments. Upon the whole, he said, he hoped the proposition would be rejected.

Mr. Livermore agreed with Mr. White, that Congress should assume only such debts as were owing by the states over and above their just proportion of the expences of the war. In stating some general observations in objecting to the original proposition, he said, it was bad policy to pay money first, and then settle the account afterwards. He always liked to see accounts first settled, and then the money paid. It appeared strange to him, how an individual, or a nation, deeply in debt, could raise their credit by assuming to pay the debts of others. The assumption of the state debts would injure the individuals who were creditors---they had trusted the states, and Congress had no right to interfere in these contracts. As for his own part, he should thank no man for taking his estate out of his hand to pay his debts---he should rather handle the money himself. With respect to the maxim, out of debt out of danger, he thought it went against the measure; certainly then, going into debt was then going into danger; and would not gentlemen have the same concern for the general as the state governments. And why run the general government into danger when there was no need of it?

Some further conversation took place on the subject, when the committee rose without coming to a decision.

FRIDAY, February 26, 1790.

Mr. White's motion being still under consideration,

Mr. Stone rose to express his disapprobation of the fourth resolution. He said, according to the Secretary's plan, which went as far as two years, if we assume the state debts, it will destroy credit and property. With respect to the state of Maryland, they had paid 200,000 dollars of their own debt; but if this measure was carried, they would suffer exceedingly. And he asked, what they have done to merit this punishment? He was sorry for the situation of South-Carolina: If the representation of a gentleman (Mr. Burke) is to be depended upon, that state, when compared to its debt, was like a boy of 12 years of age to a giant. But he had been accustomed to think that South-Carolina was a very rich state, and as well able to pay her own debts as Maryland, provided she was as industrious, &c.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) said that there could not be any reproach laid on Carolina for want of exertions, and defended the conduct of that state in a very able manner. And Mr. Burke painted, in strong language, all the scenes of devastation that had been occasioned by the war, and the heavy taxes since levied.

Mr. Ames then spoke of the assumption and the justice of the measure. He stated the debts of Massachusetts and New-York. He said a state certificate had once a better credit with foreigners than the United States. He did not contend for right of excise and direct taxation; he thought these, of all others, the most exceptionable and intolerable way of raising supplies.

Mr. White said South-Carolina deserved credit for her exertions during the war, but she was certainly now able to pay some part of the supplies for the general government.

Several other gentlemen added a few words for and against the proposition; and on the question being put, Mr. White's amendment was negatived. The committee then rose.

MONDAY, March 1, 1790.

In the course of this day's proceedings, Mr. Ames presented a set of resolutions, which were ordered to lie on the table. They are as follow:

Resolved, That effectual provision be made for the settlement of accounts between the United States and the individual states.

Resolved, That in the said settlement, the states respectively be charged with the advances to them severally made by the United States, liquidated to specie value, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and that they be also charged with the amount of their respective debts (which with the consent of the creditors shall have been assumed by the United States) with the interest thereon to the time from which interest shall be payable by the United States.

Resolved, That in the said settlement, the said states respectively be credited with all monies paid, and supplies furnished to or for and debts incurred on account of the United States, and in general, with all expenditures whatsoever towards general or particular defence during the late war between the United States and Great-Britain, with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Resolved, That the said settlement be made under the direction of the Commissioners, whose authority shall continue until the said settlement shall be effected, and whose decisions shall be final and conclusive upon the United States, and upon the several states.

Resolved, That in case a ratio for adjusting the contributions of the respective states shall not be prescribed by Congress during this session, the said Commissioners shall have full power to settle such ratio, and shall also have power to determine in all other respects the principles of the said settlement, in conformity to these resolutions.

Resolved, That the several states may exhibit their claims against the United States until the day of next, but not afterwards; and that the said Commissioners shall, as soon as may be after the said day, proceed to a final adjustment of the said accounts, whether the whole of the claims of the respective states shall have been then exhibited or not.

TUESDAY, March 2, 1790.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the appropriation of money necessary for the present year, was read, and referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. White, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish his plan of the intended resources to pay the interest of the state debts.

The House went again into a committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to a provision for the support of the public credit.

Mr. Benson in the chair---A motion was made and carried to amend Mr. Madison's motion, by inserting after the words, "The amount of the debts actually paid,"---the following words, "*as well principal as interest.*" This was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the motion as amended, and negatived.---The committee then rose.

The bill for giving certain exclusive privileges to Francis Bailey was read a third time, and passed.

WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1790.

Mr. Ames, from the committee to whom was re-committed the bill to remit fines and forfeitures in certain cases, made a report, which was read, and laid on the table.

On motion, the petition of Abraham Skinner was read a second time, and referred to Mr. Lawrance, Mr. Smith of Maryland, and Mr. Heister.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Jehoika Thompson, reported---which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Carrol introduced a resolution to the following effect---Resolved, That the commitee of the whole House be discharged from the present consideration of that part of the Secretary's report, which relates to the assumption of the state debts; which was negatived by a considerable majority.

Then the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish an uniform mode of naturalization, and after some time spent thereon, the committee rose and reported.

It was moved, that the above bill lie over for further consideration; which motion was negatived. It was ordered, that the said bill be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Wadsworth, from the committee to whom was referred the report of the Commissioners lately appointed to treat with the Creek Indians, reported. After which the galleries were cleared.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March instant,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, situate at New-London cross-roads, Chester county. It is in good repair. For terms, apply to

† ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

Middletown township, Bucks county, Third Month 1, 1790.

Will be exposed to Public Sale by Vendue,

on the premises, in the village of Attlebury, or Four-Lanes-End, on the first day of next month, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A TWO story Brick House, in good repair, having four rooms on a floor, with a large commodious garret, and an excellent cellar under the whole; adjoining which house is a large frame kitchen with two rooms above, and under it a cellar; also belonging thereto is a lot of about two acres, whereon the same stands, which consists of garden and orchard. It is all pleasantly situated in the village aforesaid, near the intersection of the two public roads, one from Philadelphia to Trenton, and the other from Bristol to Newtown, in a healthy part of the country, and in a reputable and industrious neighbourhood, and a suitable stand for either mechanical or mercantile business, the latter having been carried on there for many years. Possession may be had immediately upon purchasing. The payments will be made easy and a good title given by † JONATHAN KIRKBRIDE.

Philadelphia, March 3, 1790.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of *Nicholas Rash*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to produce the same to the Administratrix, properly proven, in order that a final settlement of said estate may be made: Those indebted are for the last time desired to make immediate payment. ¶

CATHARINE RASH, Administratrix.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *William Peiffer*, late of the Northern Liberties, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all persons having any demands against said estate are desired to render their accounts, duly attested, for settlement, to MARGARET PEIFFER, Administratrix.

Philadelphia, March 3, 1790. †

SALEM, February 16.

We are told that the ſufferings of the poor in Marblehead, in the preſent ſevere ſeaſon, are extreme, and that ſeveral have actually periſhed thro' want of the means of defending them againſt the inclemencies of the weather. This induſtrious and once flouriſhing town was emphatically the ſubject of the calamities of war, by which many of its inhabitants were reduced to a moſt pitiable ſtate of poverty and wretchedneſs. What induſtry could do under the ſmiles of peace, to retrieve their ſituation, and heal their wounds, has been done already. But who could give back to the mourning widow, her huſband and protector! who could reſtore to the helpleſs orphan, the parent that was to lead him up to the ſtage of manhood! Our ſympathies muſt be rouſed, when we are told, that, according to an actual enumeration made a few days ſince, there are in Marblehead no leſs than 359 WIDOWS, and 865 ORPHANS (500 of which are females) conſtituting, probably, near a quarter part of the inhabitants---and many of them wretched beyond deſcription!

The government of St. Domingo have continued the permiſſion for importing flour and biſcuit from foreign ports to that iſland, till the firſt of June next.

BOSTON, February 20.

THE EXCISE BILL.

On Wedneſday the debate on this intereſting ſubject ſeemed to be carried on with an unuſual warmth; but on Thurſday the houſe got into a better humour, and very facetious remarks were made by two worthy gentlemen who adorn the reſpective courts in their ſeveral counties. At a late hour, Mr. Gardiner propoſed an adjournment till the afternoon, as he ſuppoſed ſome gentlemens dinners were waiting; he however had two articles of *exciſe*, which he wiſhed to introduce into the bill, and which he doubted not would prove very productive; he would mention them, that gentlemen might turn them in their minds during the ſhort adjournment---They were no other than OLD BACHELORS and *uſeleſs dogs*.---This occaſioned much laughter.

A high-way robbery, we hear, was committed a few evenings ſince, near Tewkſbury, on a Mr. Wilſon--- who was robbed by two fellows, of about 100 dollars.

The danger of pots of charcoal in confined places. Laſt Monday evening a ſeaman, by the name of Nehemiah Tinker, of Norwich, (Conn.) belonging to the ſhip Mary, captain John Leach, going to bed in the ſteerage of ſaid veſſel, in which was a pot of charcoal, was found dead in the morning. The coroner's inqueſt brought in their verdict, "That he died of ſuffocation.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 10.

The price of produce is ſo tempting, that it is ſuggeſted to our country friends to try the Philadelphia market with meal of ſpelts, barley and oats. The Germans, Engliſh, Iriſh and Scotch frequently uſe this ſort of bread. It is very probable theſe kinds of meal would be ſaleable among prudent and ſaving families, and thoſe who are not very full of caſh.

Nothing can more pleaſingly evince the progreſs of agriculture and commerce in theſe ſtates than the following facts. The export of flour from Philadelphia in 1786 was 150,000 barrels; in 1787 it was 202,000 barrels; in 1788 it was 220,000 barrels; and in 1789 it was 369,000 barrels. In the year 1739 wheat ſold in Philadelphia for 2/6 and flour 7/3 per cwt. The prices were laſt year 7/6 and 22/6, and from favourable but extraordinary circumſtances are now 11/6 for wheat and 33s per cwt. for ſuperfine flour.

The brigantine Miſſouri, Elias Boys, jun. Maſter, on the 9th of February ſpoke the ſloop Sukey, of Portland, in Caſco Bay, bound for Hiſpaniola, lat. 34, 42, N. long. 61, W. had loſt the Maſt and jib, beſides ſpringing his main boom.---On the 12th, in lat. 34, 25, N. long. 76, 00, W. ſpoke a ſchooner, belonging to Falmouth, but laſt from Boſton, laden with ſpars, bound for Virginia, had been out 22 days, and tried to get in, but was drove diſabled in her ſails, rigging, &c. was then intending to make Bermuda, in order to repair.

Paſſed by Graveſend, the 20th of December laſt, the Ceres, Chace, from Maryland; New-York, Dominick, from New-York; Neptune, Scott, from Boſton; Caroline, Cornwall, from Quebec.

The Ship Flora, from Virginia, for Falmouth, foundered at ſea on the 30th of January laſt, Capt. Sinnot, drowned; the reſt of the crew ſaved, and carried into Salem.

PROCLAMATION *of the* KING *of* FRANCE, *for granting Bounties on the importation of Grain.*

THE King being informed, that in many of the ports of his kingdom the merchants would be diſpoſed to import foreign grain, if they could expect to receive the like bounties as were granted until the firſt of September laſt: His Majeſty, being deſirous to induce the merchants to purſue meaſures ſo conducive to the ſupplying his people with proviſions, has thought proper to grant this encouragement: His Majeſty has therefore ordained, and does ordain as follows.

Article 1. That there ſhall be paid to all French and Foreign merchants, who from the 1ſt December, 1789, to the 1ſt July, 1790, ſhall import Wheat, Rye and Barley, and the Flour thereof, from the different ports of Europe, or of the United States of America, the following bounties, viz. *thirty ſous* per quintal on Wheat---*forty ſous* per quintal on Wheat Flour---*twenty four ſous* per quintal on Rye,---*thirty two ſous* per quintal on Rye Flour---*twenty ſous* per quintal on Barley, and *twenty-ſeven ſous* per quintal on Barley Flour.

Art. 2. The ſaid bounties ſhall be paid by the receivers of the farm duties in the ports of the kingdom, where the ſaid grain and flour ſhall arrive, on the declarations furniſhed by the Captains of the veſſels, who ſhall be bound to annex thereto a legal copy of the bill of lading of their cargo.

All the veſſels indiſcriminately, which, during the ſpace of time above ſpecified, ſhall import into the kingdom Wheat and Flour, coming from the different ports of Europe, and thoſe of the United States of America, ſhall be exempt from the duty of freight, on account of the ſaid importations. His Majeſty enjoins the perſons employed in the farms to conform to, and carry into execution the preſent Proclamation, which ſhall be read, publiſhed, &c.

[SIGNED] *Done at Paris, the 5th of Nov.* 1789.

DE SAINT PRIEST.

THE OBSERVER—No. XVIII.

THE report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, being now before the public, contains information which muſt remove the reluctance of ſome, who doubted the propriety of funding the debt, and re-eſtabliſhing public credit. Inſidious means have been uſed to lead the people into an opinion, that a great part of the domeſtic national debt has been purchaſed by foreigners, at its loweſt price.

In Boſton it has been publiſhed, and ſaid to be under the ſanction of a member of Congreſs, that "the national debt is five eighths owned by foreigners, and is thus regiſtered in the treaſury of the United States." I much queſtion whether any member of Congreſs ever gave ſuch information, and ſuppoſe it rather a fabrication of deſign; but if it be true, he is corrected by the treaſury report.

Many inſinuations of the ſame nature circulate, and cauſe a fear in ſome minds, that their country will be ſacrificed to the emolument of a few rich foreigners. The Secretary's report furniſhes means to detect theſe miſrepreſentations---any perſon holding national ſecurities or bonds may have their amount regiſtered in the treaſury books, the original bonds are given up, and an account opened between the United States and the creditor, to whom is given a new certificate of the amount due to him. The debt, thus modelled, is called the regiſtered debt. Many of our citizens have regiſtered their national paper, and it is well known that all purchaſed for foreigners, or to ſend abroad on adventure, hath been entered on the treaſury books in this manner.

By the Secretary's report we find that the whole domeſtic debt of the United States is

	Dollars.	*Cents.*
	42,414,085	94
The whole regiſtered debt is,	4,598,462	78

The regiſtered debt is not one ninth part of the whole, and only a part of this is owned by foreigners.

Several gentlemen of veracity, who are profeſſionally acquainted with the circulation of paper, and the manner of its negociation, inform me that by enquiry at the regiſter office, three months paſt, conſiderable leſs than 3,000,000 dollars had been regiſtered on account of foreigners; but ſuppoſe three millions of dollars is the ſum, this is but one fourteenth part of the national debt. The debt of the particular ſtates hath not to my knowledge, unleſs it be within a few weeks paſt, ever been purchaſed for foreign adventure; and if this be conſidered as part of the national debt, which it ought to be both in juſtice and policy, not more than one twenty-ſeventh part of the whole is veſted in foreign owners, and a conſiderable proportion of this was taken by them, either in payment of debts due, or at a price of purchaſe much higher than it has been in the country.

Some perſons have laborioufly circulated an idea of a prodigious foreign ſale of paper, to prejudice the minds of the people againſt a funding ſyſtem, but I think ſuch attempts baſe and diſhoneſt. Even allow the facts ſuch as they wiſh to repreſent, it would be unfortunate for the country, but is no ſubſtantial argument againſt funding the debt. Juſtice ſtands on fixed principles, and not on a man's complexion, the tone of his voice, or the country in which he was born. Other things being alike, that which is juſtice to a native citizen is alſo juſtice to a foreigner.

The quantity of regiſtered debt is alſo ſome guide in determining the ſum, which hath been alienated by the original holders at a low price. The brokers and great ſpeculators in paper in the middle ſtates, where moſt of this traffic hath been managed, have regiſtered in the treaſury much the larger part of the ſums purchaſed by them, and the whole of this we ſee to be a ſum comparatively ſmall.

The alienations which have taken place between citizens removed from the courſe of ſpeculation, have generally been at a price much nearer the original value. Continued examination of this ſubject gives me new conviction, that the alienations which have happened are far leſs than many ſuppoſe. I do not mention this as ſuppoſing it a matter which ought to influence in the proviſion of funds; but if eaſe can be given, in conſiſtency with truth, to thoſe perſons whoſe opinions are different from mine, they ought to receive it.

In the Secretary's report there is an argument for the re-eſtabliſhment of national credit, which I do not remember to have before ſeen publicly noticed. He ſays, "The effect which the funding of the public debt, on right principles, would have upon landed property, is one of the circumſtances attending ſuch an arrangement, which has been leaſt attended to, though it deſerves the moſt particular attention. The preſent depreciated ſtate of that ſpecies of property is a ſerious calamity. The value of cultivated lands in moſt of the ſtates has fallen ſince the revolution from 35 to 50 per cent. In thoſe fartheſt ſouth the decreaſe is ſtill more conſiderable. Indeed, if the repreſentations continually received from that quarter may be credited, lands there will command no price, which may not be deemed an almoſt total ſacrifice. This decreaſe in the value of lands ought, in a great meaſure, to be attributed to the ſcarcity of money.--Conſequently whatever produces an augmentation of the monied capital of the country, muſt have a proportional effect in raiſing that value. The beneficial tendency of a funded debt, in this reſpect, has been manifeſted by the moſt deciſive experience in Great-Britain."

The evil here mentioned is moſt ſenſibly felt, and has come near ruining many thouſands of our ſmall planters, and if a remedy be poſſible it ought to be immediately applied. The opening of an immenſe new territory is the cauſe, which has been commonly aſſigned; this may have its influence, but is not proportioned to ſo great an effect. The ſcarcity of money is a cauſe greater and more immediately operating. To give a value to fixed or landed property, there muſt be a certain proportion of property in its nature negociable; ſuch is money, and the principal in public funds, which, by its credit, is received as money. The deſtruction of negociable property inſtantly lowers the value of landed property. When buſineſs ſtagnated by the commencement of the war, the whole negociable property of the people was thrown into the hands of the public, and has in effect been annihilated by the failure of credit. At the return of peace, habit and other cauſes, for a ſhort ſeaſon, preſerved a decent price, but the depreciation of lands ſoon took place, and is now become extreme. Unleſs a remedy can be in part effected by the meaſures recommended, the ſaleable value of the farmer's property is half deſtroyed. The argument addreſſes itſelf ſtrongly to the policy and intereſt of all our planters who feel the evil. If a ſmall number of people were to benefited, it would be leſs material, but the claſs of citizens whoſe caſe we are now conſidering contains nine parts, in ten, of the whole people.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THE following plan for diſcharging the domeſtic debt of America may appear *whimſical*, but is perhaps more juſt and practicable than any that has yet been ſuggeſted. The plan is built upon the following ſelf-evident propoſitions.

I. The debts of the United States, fœderal and provincial, were fairly contracted, and ought be punctually diſcharged.

II. Every original creditor, now holding the evidences of his credit, ought to receive the principal and intereſt at ſix per cent. in ſpecie.

III. The alienations of the evidences of the debt have not been *wholly voluntary* on the part of the alienor; they have taken place *partly* through the fault or neceſſities of government; and the depreciation of the evidences, being great and diſtreſſing to the creditors, beyond any parrallel or example in hiſtory, is without precedent, and ſhould be conſidered on new ground.

IV. The ſingular circumſtances of the debt requires the interference of government to repair the loſſes of the alienating creditors.

V. The alienees or holders of purchaſed paper, ought to receive the full higheſt current value of the paper, with a compenſation for the intereſt of their money and riſk.

VI. The debts of America ought to be ſpeedily paid; and not continue a heavy and increaſing burthen upon the nation, abſorbing the revenues and furniſhing means of gambling and ſtock-jobbing.

VII. The revenues of the United States are adequate to a payment of the intereſt and inſtallments of the foreign debt, and two per cent. annual intereſt on all the domeſtic debt, beſides paying the civil liſt.

The plan follows.

I. Let a Loan-Officer and Deputy-Treaſurer be appointed in each ſtate, by the Executive of the United States, ſubject and reſponſible to the head of the Treaſury.

II. Let the Loan-Officer be furniſhed with the late Commiſſioner's books, where the names of the original creditors, and the ſums iſſued to them, are regiſtered.

III. Let the whole debts, fœderal and provincial, be re-loaned to government. The original holders, who have not alienated their certificates, to receive the full amount of principal and intereſt, in a new certificate.

IV. The preſent holders of alienated paper to receive ten, twelve or thirteen and four-pence on the pound, as Congreſs ſhall direct, on principal and intereſt.

V. The original holders who have alienated to receive the remaining ten, eight or ſix and eight-pence, with the ſame proportion of intereſt due from the time of iſſuing the firſt certificates. The perſon applying to produce a certificate from a Juſtice, his neighbour, that ſuch is his real name. Heirs, Executors and adminiſtrators to repreſent the original deceaſed holders. New certificates to be negociable.

VI. Let a time be limited for re-loaning, and for receiving applications from original holders. At the expiration of this period the whole amount of the debt will be aſcertained.

VII. Let a Collector of taxes be appointed, one at leaſt in each county, reſponſible to the Treaſurer. Let him, from the tax bills of the ſeveral towns or diſtricts, or aſſeſſors books now exiſting, collect and regiſter every man's name, with his liſt or proportion of taxable property in the ſtate taxes; and his book returned to the Deputy-Treaſurer.

VIII. Let the whole debt of America be apportioned upon the ſtates by Congreſs according to the approaching cenſus; and each man's ſhare of the whole made out by the Deputy-Treaſurer, in proportion to his property in the Aſſeſſor's books, and ſix per cent. intereſt calculated upon each ſum and ſet down in a line with the principal ſum againſt each man's name, and each Collector furniſhed with his tax books.

Every man now knows his proportion of the whole debt and the annual intereſt. The whole debt is in circulation to pay itſelf, in addition to the ſpecie of the country.

IX. Let the intereſt be collected annually of thoſe who do not pay the whole ſum.

X. As to the holders of the debt, let them not receive a ſhilling intereſt, until they produce a receipt from the Treaſurer, counterſigned by the Collector, in full diſcharge of their ſhare of the public debt. But on producing that receipt, the holders ſhall be entitled to ſix per cent. on their certificates in hand, and a total exemption from the annual tax of ſix per cent. The payment of the tax to be made in certificates or ſpecie.

XI. The non-holders may have a certain number of years to pay their ſhares. But to encourage an immediate payment, they ſhall, on purchaſing or borrowing certificates for the purpoſe, or advancing ſpecie, be exempted from all future taxation for the debt, and entitled to three per cent. on their advanced payment to government for a limited number of years; ſay five, or ſeven.

XII. At the expiration of this limited number of years, when the three per cent. intereſt ſhould ceaſe, if any perſons ſhould be found in arrear to government, or indebted by bond to individuals for money borrowed and advanced to government, they might be relieved in this way. Government would be in poſſeſſion of a large revenue, which ſhould be converted into a bank, and notes ſhould be iſſued, preciſely of the tenor of bank notes, and payable at the treaſury in ſpecie on demand---and theſe notes ſhould be loaned to delinquent debtors without intereſt. With theſe the debtors would diſcharge their private bonds, and being relieved from all intereſt, would be able to diſcharge the debt to government in a given time.

To facilitate the borrowing of money or certificates at a low intereſt, by men in ſmall circumſtances, let blank bonds be iſſued, free of expence, with the ſeal of the treaſury annexed, or ſome other governmental ſign, which ſhall be conſidered as a warranty on the part of government of ſuch bonds. This will operate to gain credit, like a mortgage of real eſtate; and when the government ceaſes to pay the three per cent. for advanced payment of the tax by perſons not creditors, government may pay theſe bonds in bills or ſpecie, making the obligor debtor to government for the principal only; which might be the beſt way of transferring the debt from individuals to government.

The great objection to this ſcheme is, that it depends on direct taxes, or makes the whole debt a direct tax, which will frighten people. But let us attend a moment.

By iſſuing a part of the debt to the original holders, popular clamor will be ſilenced, and a vaſt multitude of poor people will have the means of payment put into their hands, without any compenſation on their part. The debt becomes diffuſed.

The holders of the debt *can* pay, without inconvenience, and *will pay* the principal of their tax, to avoid paying intereſt. A great part then will be inſtanſtly ſunk.

The non-holders *can* purchaſe or borrow at ſix per cent. as much as they want----if they have not ſecurity to give, government guarantees their bonds. They *will* borrow, for an advanced payment exempts them from taxation and entitles them to three per cent. on their advance; ſo that in fact they will obtain money to pay the debt at *three* per cent. provided they give ſix on their bonds; and this only for a few years, till government can command reſources to loan the money without intereſt.

The parties muſt be ſatisfied; for the purchaſers get more than they expected for their certificates; and the original holders recover a part of what they ſuppoſed loſt. On the adoption of this plan certificates would inſtantly riſe, and after the new loan they would be as good as ſpecie. But a capital conſideration is, the debt would be paid; and without private injury, America, would be delivered from the curſe of all curſes, a perpetually increaſing *public debt*.

Fund the debt, ſay many people, and you never need pay the principal. True, but the man, who would deliberately adopt ſuch a ſcheme, and advocate the principle that the debt is a public benefit and ought not to be paid, ſhould be conſidered as a traitor to his country.

Pay the intereſt, ſay ſtock-jobbers, and your credit is good and you may borrow what ſums you pleaſe, for war, &c. True, but what is ſuch credit? It is merely a power which a nation poſſeſſes of plunging itſelf deeper in the mire; and when a debt abſorbs the revenue, new exigences require new loans, and there is no end to borrowing. The people of Europe are bowing down, like aſſes, beneath the burdens impoſed by this *curſed credit*.

But ſay ſhallow politicians, "a national debt is a ſource of power and wealth, the ſupport of patriotiſm, arts, ſciences, commerce, agriculture and manufactures." True, a man who has five thouſand pounds worth of eſtate in his hand, and owes four thouſand, is a *richer* man than if he did not owe a ſhilling: Why? becauſe his income and earnings are not hoarded; his property circulates. Miſerable reaſoning this!

I wiſh and pray to heaven that there may be one nation on earth free from a national debt; and from tontines, ſtate lotteries, annuities and ſtock-jobbing, the myſteries and ſnares of the ignorant, and the ſupport of an idle and uſeleſs ſet of brokers. I wiſh that theſe ſtates, ſequeſtered from the cauſes of war, the military pride and ambition of Europe, may have it in their power to appropriate ſome part of their revenue to works of public utility; to make roads, open canals, found uſeful inſtitutions in favor of arts, ſciences, commerce, agriculture and manufactures. Vain wiſhes! We muſt purſue European ſyſtems of finance; we muſt be ſaddled with an enormous debt, not *for a few years*, as I propoſe, but *for ever*, and poſterity will execrate us for ſhifting off the burthen upon them, or rather for not paying our debts when it is in our power.

After all it will be ſaid, that I am a projector of a wild impracticable ſcheme. Admit the fact; but it is beyond my abilities to form ſo wild and viſionary a plan, as fifty that are actually preſented to Congreſs. But every man has his hobby-horſe, and an undiſputed right to ride him at pleaſure. It is my hobby-horſe that the whole national debt ſhould be paid at once *by a direct tax, without any burthen to the people*, and if I do not ſee through my own plan, I am juſt like all other projectors who attempt what they do not underſtand.

A PRIVATE CITIZEN.

*** *The* Poſt-Office *is removed into Front-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet, on the Bank Side.*

For SALE, *A Plantation.*

ON Monday, the 15th of March next, will be expoſed to public ſale, the plantation on which Joſeph Merrick now lives, in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, adjoining lands of Joſeph Smith and others, containing 151 acres, of which about 40 acres are good timber land, 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the remainder arable land, laid out into ſix inclоſures, beſides two orchards, and under tolerable good fence. This place is pleaſantly ſituated, in a good part of the country, one mile from the Falls meeting-houſe, three from that part of the river Delaware where the fœderal town is expected to be, and upon the whole, is looked upon to be a valuable farm. Beſides the manſion-houſe, there is a ſmall tenement on one corner of the place. On payment of two hundred pounds of the purchaſe money in 15 days after the ſale, a good title will be made, poſſeſſion given, and the payments for the remainder made eaſy, on giving ſecurity and paying intereſt. The ſale to be held on the premiſes, at one o'clock of the above day.

SAMUEL JONES,
WILLIAM SATTERTHWAITE, } Aſſignees.
WILLIAM RODMAN, jun.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of *Joſeph Milnor*, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on the premiſes, the 18th of March, a valuable plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, near Trenton ferry; bounded by the ferry tract, the tract on which the Delaware works are erected, lands of Robert Kirkbride and others; containing 240 acres, of which 30 acres are meadow, 120 plough-land, and the remainder is excellent timber; there are on the premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, two rooms on a floor, a frame houſe adjoining, with kitchen and out-houſes, barn, ſtables, cow-houſes and hay-houſe; alſo a large orchard of the beſt grafted fruit; the whole in good repair, and may be entered on the beginning of April. The terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of ſale, where attendance will be given by

MAHLON MILNOR,
SAMUEL MOON, } Executors.
February 23, 1790. MOSES MOON,

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 18th day of March, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE Lot of Land, containing about eight acres, ſituate in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, on the old York road, nine miles from Philadelphia, and oppoſite John Shoemaker's mill; whereon are erected a good two ſtory ſtone houſe with three rooms on a floor, and ſmall kitchen back, alſo a convenient ſtore adjoining ſaid houſe, with ſundry out-houſes ſuitable for public buſineſs, and is a good ſtand for a ſtore, as it is occupied for that purpoſe, and known by the name of Shoemaker's ſtore. The terms of ſale, which will be eaſy to the purchaſer, will be made known on ſaid day, by

March 1, 1790. THOMAS SHOEMAKER, jun.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament

of JOHN PIERSOL, late of Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, will be expoſed to PUBLIC SALE, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of March next, on the premiſes,

A Valuable PLANTATION or tract of LAND, containing 250 acres and allowance; the land is good, and fit for all kinds of grain; about 120 acres cleared, the reſidue well timbered, about ten acres of meadow made, and twenty more may be made on good ground; it is well watered, as one branch of Brandywine runs through it, and a number of good ſprings. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a good log barn, ſundry ſmall buildings, and a good orchard. The land is ſituate in Honeybrook townſhip, in ſaid county, joining lands of Richard Peirſol, William Hunter, and land late of Mordecai Peirſol. The ſale to begin at one o'clock on ſaid day, when attendance will be given, and the terms of ſale made known, by

Feb. 22, 1790. † JOSEPH TREGO, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

On TUESDAY, the Twenty-third Day of March inſtant, on the Premiſes,

ONE Moiety or half part of 150 acres of LAND, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, late the eſtate of Derrick Lukens, deceaſed. The land is partly arable, and partly wood-land. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale, which will commence at one o'clock in the afternoon, by JACOB BANKSON, Acting Aſſignee of Matthias Lukens, and ISAAC KNIGHT, JOSEPH SPENCER, ANTHONY WILLIAMS, and JOSEPH FERREE.

March 1ſt, 1790. *

Montgomery county, February 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 15th of March next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and two tracts of land, the firſt containing 57 acres, more or leſs, the ſecond 10 acres, more or leſs, all ſituate in Moreland townſhip, bounded by lands of James Fulton, Silas Anthony and Stephen Yerkes. Taken in execution and to be ſold as late the property of Daniel Bellew, deceaſed, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 20th of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Witz, in Potts-town, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and two certain tracts or pieces of land, containing together 110 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, bounded by lands of Peter Shiners, Henry Keyſer and others, taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of John Reifsnyder, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Feb. 1, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 23d of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the houſe of Mr. Alexander Moore, in Norriſtown, that valuable eſtate of 70 acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in Lower Salford townſhip, on which are erected a forge for making of bar iron, a good two ſtory dwelling-houſe, a number of out-houſes, barn, ſtables, &c. all in good order. The excellent ſituation of the forge, being on Perkioming creek, a never failing ſtream, and its contiguity to the city of Philadelphia, makes it an object worthy the attention of thoſe who wiſh to enter into that line of buſineſs. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as late the property of John Patton, Eſquire, deceaſed, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

CAME to the Seat of WILLIAM HAMILTON, Eſquire, near Gray's Ferry, an iron grey HORSE, with two white feet, and a ſnip on his noſe. The owner is deſired to prove property, otherwiſe the HORSE will be ſold in three weeks from the date. Feb. 21, 1790. ‖

Eaſton, Northampton county, January 14, 1790.

IN purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of PETER KACHLEIN, Eſq; late of Eaſton, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the deceaſed's late dwelling-houſe, on the 31ſt day of March next, the following eſtate late of ſaid deceaſed, viz.

A Griſt Mill, containing three pair of ſtones, one pair French burrs, ſituate on Lehitton, or Buſhkill creek, near Eaſton, and within a quarter of a mile of Delaware river, with 13 acres of land thereto belonging, on which is a good bearing orchard, the mill houſe is of ſtone, 75 feet front, 34 feet deep, and 3 ſtories high, the works in excellent order and partly new, there are on the premiſes, a good dwelling-houſe, a kitchen ſeparate from the houſe, with a pump at the door, a ſtone barn, ſtables, &c.

A tract of land, all cleared, adjoininig the above land, containing 58 acres, being part of the out-lots of ſaid town.

A tract of Wood-land, containing 98 acres.

Ditto of ditto, containing about 11 acres.

Ditto of ditto, part meadow, containing about 15 acres.

The laſt three tracts lie within a mile of the mill tract, and are all patented.

A tract of land, ſituate in Cheſnut-hill townſhip, in ſaid county, containing about 150 acres, part improved.

A tract of land, ſituate on the eaſt branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county, containing 306 acres, for which there is a patent.

Notice is alſo hereby given to thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, to make payment without delay, to ſave ſuits; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame, to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement.

PETER SHNYDER,
JOHN YOUNG, } Executors.
CHRISTOPHER HARTZEL.

A VALUABLE FARM

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

Situate in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county,

CONTAINING 150 acres, 10 acres of which are excellent watered meadow, 35 acres of good timber land, and the remainder good wheat land. A never failing ſtream of water running through the farm. The improvements are, a ſtone dwelling, four rooms on a floor, a ſtone kitchen adjoining, a frame barn, of ſufficient ſize to contain the produce of the farm, and a large orchard of the beſt grafted fruit trees. The terms are uncommonly eaſy, which will be made known by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt of April next.

Feb. 3, 1790. § LEF. LEFFERTS.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the ſouth ſide of the north-eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304½ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¾ acres.

A Tract of patented land, ſituate in Cumberland Valley townſhip, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1890 acres of patented land in ſaid county, in ſix different patents, with the uſual allowance.

303¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townſhips, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, ſituate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tuſſy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided ſhare of two valuable tracts of land, ſituate upon the north and ſouth ſides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the ſubſcriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. ctf.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

To be Sold, or exchanged for an eſtate

in the city of Philadelphia, or a convenient Farm,

A VALUABLE overſhot merchant and griſt-mill, and a ſaw-mill, on a never failing ſtream of water, whereon are convenient ſeats for powder and paper-mills, and ſufficient room for many other improvements, together with about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of meadow, orchard and wood-land, in good condition, a dwelling-houſe, cooper's-ſhop, barn and ſtables. The whole ſituate within 14 miles of the city, and about one quarter of a mile from Schuylkill. Should the fœderal city be fixed at Germantown, the premiſes will be within the government of the United States. If ſold, the payments will be made eaſy, and immediate poſſeſſion given. Apply to SAMUEL GARRIGUES, Notary-Public, at his office, the north ſide of Callowhill-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties. † March 1, 1790.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road foom Alexandria to Winchester. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

Plaſter of Paris

JUST imported from Havre-de-Grace, and now manufacturing at the Subſcriber's Mills, on the Haverford road, ten miles from Philadelphia, and within half a mile of the ſign of the Buck on the old Lancaſter road, and to be ſold at three ſhillings and nine pence per buſhel. Purchaſers may be aſſured it is the genuine French Plaſter. Perſons living in the back counties may be ſupplied by applying to Mrs. Miller, at the ſign of the Buck, or Mr. James Elliot, at the ſign of the Sorrel Horſe, both living on the Lancaſter road. Gentlemen purchaſing the ſtone may have it manufactured at ſaid place, on the moſt reaſonable terms. FRANCIS LEE.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about three weeks ago, A Negroe man, named JOHN BEARD, about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, has a halt in his walk, occaſioned by his right leg having been broke, plays on the fiddle, ſings very well, and is much addicted to liquor. He is a good farmer, is very handy, and can make baſkets. Had on, when he went away, a brown ſhort jacket with light coloured ſleeves, and overhalls of the ſame, a pair of new ſhoes, a coarſe ſhirt, and an old wool hat. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to Bucks county or the Jerſies, and will probably try to paſs for a free man. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe man, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Jan. 16, 1790. t. f. FRANCIS LEE.

TO LET,

A LOT of 10 acres, on the old York road, near the Rising Sun tavern.

A ſmall Houſe and Ship Carpenter's Yard, with 2½ acres of land, in Southwark, above Mr. Patterſon's ſhip-yard.

A Frame Building in Pine-ſtreet, 24 by 40 feet, and a ſhed adjoining, ſuitable for ſtoring goods, or a work-ſhop, with an enclоſed yard, oppoſite the Rev. Dr. Blackwell's. Apply to

March 3, 1790. TENCH COXE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Elegant Covering Horſe, YOUNG WILDAIR. His ſire was the noted horſe Wildair, his dam from the American Belſize, and his grand-dam from the well-known Bullrock. He is a bright bay, with a ſtar and ſnip, both hind feet white, and is now riſing ſix years old, fifteen and a half hands high, and perfectly ſound. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Market-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets.

March 2, 1790. ROBERT ERWIN.

FOR SALE,

1. A CONVENIENT Brick Houſe, on a large lot, at Burlington, near the court-houſe. The premiſes are now occupied by the Chief Juſtice.

2. Three acres upon Broad-ſtreet, there, at preſent under clover.

3. A tract of 36 acres near that town, ſandy ground, fit for a gardener or ſmall farm.

4 & 5. Two Farms of 300 acres each, in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, 23 miles from Philadelphia. Neſhaminey creek runs through them. They conſiſt of arable, meadow and wood-land, and are noted for raiſing wheat. John Harvey and Cornelius Ruth, are tenants upon theſe plantations.

Enquire of JAMES SMITH, jun. Merchant, in Front-ſtreet.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

By Ephraim Harris, Joſhua Brick and Azariah Moore, Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland,

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to us by JOHN KILLE, Eſq; of Glouceſter county, who claims an undivided fourth part of all that Tract of Land, Marſh and Cedar-ſwamp, called Buckſhutem, in the townſhips of Fairfield and Downs, beginning below Buckſhutem creek, and running up the river to near the New-bridge, containing between 4 and 5 thouſand acres; and who alſo claims one half part of a tract of Land and Cripple, joining on the aforeſaid tract, containing about 700 acres, more or leſs; we have nominated John Reeve, Elnathan Davis, ſen. and Eli Elmer, Eſq; Commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tracts of land; the firſt into four equal ſhares, or parts, and the ſecond into two equal ſhares, or parts. And unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us at Bridge-Town, on the 30th day of April next, the ſaid John Reeve, Elnathan Davis and Eli Elmer, Eſq; will be then appointed Commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid lands, purſuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by Coparteners, Joint Tenants and Tenants in common," paſſed the eleventh day of November, 1789. Given under our hands this twenty-fourth day of February, 1790.

EPHRAIM HARRIS,
JOSHUA BRICK,
AZARIAH MOORE.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, lying in the Forks of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, about five miles from Northumberland town, and within a half mile of the weſt-branch of ſaid river, containing 900 acres, Chillisquaque creek running through ſaid tract, whereon is erected a valuable griſt and ſaw mill, in a neighbourhood where there is a great run of country work, and might be made very advantageous for merchants work, as it is in a ſettlement where great quantities of wheat may be procured at a low price, and when manufactured it may be tranſported by water from the mill-tail to Middletown at a ſmall expence, the mill at preſent is only fuited for country work, but there is room to erect a pair of burrs, and boulting-cloth for merchants work, the dam has been lately new built, and well ſecured by planking the upper ſide from one end to the other, the mill is in good repair, having a new water-wheel, and the moſt of the running geers made new the laſt ſeaſon, the produce from the ſaw-mill may be ſent by water either to Northumberland or Sunbury, the fartheſt not more than ſeven miles, where there is a demand for lumber of moſt kinds, and plenty of timber on the land, the improvements are a new two ſtory ſquared log-houſe 36 by 17 feet, and a good kitchen with ſtone chimnies to each, a young bearing orchard of about 30 apple-trees of good fruit, a large garden well fenced with boards, a good ſpring of water and ſpring-houſe, a ſtill-houſe, a ſhop ſuitable for a cooper, and the great roads from Munſey and Chillisquaque ſettlements leading to the county town form a junction near the ſaid mills, which is an object worthy the notice of a trading perſon, the lands in general are limeſtone, and produce good crops of wheat and corn, there are about 70 acres cleared, and a ſufficient quantity of meadow may be made. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above deſcribed premiſes, on viewing the ſame, will be informed of the terms by the ſubſcriber, living thereon.

THOMAS PALMER, or
† 6w. REUBEN HAINES, in Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, February 16, 1790.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1790.

To be LET, *for One or more Years,*

And entered upon the 25th of March next.

THE ancient accuſtomed Inn, called CHATHAM, and 220 acres of land, or a greater or ſmaller quantity, ſituate in London-grove townſhip, county of Cheſter and State of Pennſylvania, 40 miles from Philadelphia, on the great road from Lancaſter to Newport and Wilmington, and about 17 miles from the latter. There are on the premiſes a large dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtable and ſhed, all of ſtone, and well finiſhed, alſo a good garden pailed in, an orchard, &c. ſeveral public roads meet at this place, and one of the diſtrict elections for the county is annually held here. It is ſo well known, that any further deſcription may be unneceſſary.

Alſo to be let, for one or more years, a farm, adjoining the above, containing 150 acres of land; poſſeſſion may be had immediately. This would ſuit a ſhop-keeper or mechanic.

Alſo 30 acres of land, about 25 of which is arable or good paſture, ſituate in the town of Newark, in New-Caſtle county, and ſtate of Delaware, to be let, and poſſeſſion had on the 25th of March next. This tract, and two acres on the principal ſtreet in the village, will be ſold, and payment received in four equal annual inſtalments. Enquire of the owner in Philadelphia,

THOMAS M'KEAN.

The *New Brewery*, at the

corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, is now compleated, and the different qualities of Malt Liquor in readineſs to deliver to thoſe who pleaſe to encourage it. LUKE W. MORRIS, & Co.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1790. 12 t.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH, 1790. THE NUMB. 3120.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1790.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of *Joseph Milnor*, deceased, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on the premises, the 18th of March, a valuable plantation and tract of land, situate in the Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, near Trenton ferry; bounded by the ferry tract, the tract on which the Delaware works are erected, lands of Robert Kirkbride and others; containing 240 acres, of which 30 acres are meadow, 120 plough-land, and the remainder is excellent timber; there are on the premises a good two story stone dwelling-house, two rooms on a floor, a frame house adjoining, with kitchen and out-houses, barn, stables, cow-houses and hay-house; also a large orchard of the best grafted fruit; the whole in good repair, and may be entered on the beginning of April. The terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of sale, where attendance will be given by

§ MAHLON MILNOR, SAMUEL MOON, MOSES MOON, } Executors.

February 23, 1790.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of JOHN PIERSOL, late of West-Nantmill township, Chester county, deceased, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of March next, on the premises,

A Valuable PLANTATION or tract of LAND, containing 250 acres and allowance; the land is good, and fit for all kinds of grain; about 120 acres cleared, the residue well timbered, about ten acres of meadow made, and twenty more may be made on good ground; it is well watered, as one branch of Brandywine runs through it, and a number of good springs. There are on the premises, a good stone dwelling-house and kitchen, a stone spring-house, a good log barn, sundry small buildings, and a good orchard. The land is situate in Honeybrook township, in said county, joining lands of Richard Peirsol, William Hunter, and land late of Mordecai Peirsol. The sale to begin at one o' clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known, by

Feb. 22, 1790. † JOSEPH TREGO, Executor.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 18th day of March, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A VALUABLE Lot of Land, containing about eight acres, situate in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, on the old York road, nine miles from Philadelphia, and opposite John Shoemaker's mill; whereon are erected a good two story stone house with three rooms on a floor, and small kitchen back, also a convenient store adjoining said house, with sundry out-houses suitable for public business, and is a good stand for a store, as it is occupied for that purpose, and known by the name of Shoemaker's store. The terms of sale, which will be easy to the purchaser, will be made known on said day, by

March 1, 1790. THOMAS SHOEMAKER, jun.

TO BE SOLD,

On TUESDAY, the Twenty-third Day of March instant, on the Premises,

ONE Moiety or half part of 150 acres of LAND, situate in Bristol township, in the county of Philadelphia, late the estate of Derrick Lukens, deceased. The land is partly arable, and partly wood-land. The terms will be made known at the time of sale, which will commence at one o'clock in the afternoon, by JACOB BANKSON, Acting Assignee of Matthias Lukens, and ISAAC KNIGHT, JOSEPH SPENCER, ANTHONY WILLIAMS, and JOSEPH FERREE.

March 1st, 1790.

Easton, Northampton county, January 14, 1790.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of PETER KACHLEIN, Esq; late of Easton, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, at the deceased's late dwelling-house, on the 31st day of March next, the following estate late of said deceased, viz.

A Grist Mill, containing three pair of stones, one pair French burrs, situate on Lehitton, or Bushkill creek, near Easton, and within a quarter of a mile of Delaware river, with 13 acres of land thereto belonging, on which is a good bearing orchard, the mill house is of stone, 75 feet front, 34 feet deep, and 3 stories high, the works in excellent order and partly new, there are on the premises, a good dwelling-house, a kitchen separate from the house, with a pump at the door, a stone barn, stables, &c.

A tract of land, all cleared, adjoininig the above land, containing 58 acres, being part of the out-lots of said town.

A tract of Wood-land, containing 98 acres.

Ditto of ditto, containing about 11 acres.

Ditto of ditto, part meadow, containing about 15 acres.

The last three tracts lie within a mile of the mill tract, and are all patented.

A tract of land, situate in Chesnut-hill township, in said county, containing about 150 acres, part improved.

A tract of land, situate on the east branch of Fishing creek, in Northumberland county, containing 306 acres, for which there is a patent.

Notice is also hereby given to those who are indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to make payment without delay, to save suits; and those who have any demands against the same, to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement.

PETER SHNYDER, JOHN YOUNG, CHRISTOPHER HARTZEL. } Executors.

Middletown township, Bucks county, Third Month 1, 1790.

Will be exposed to Public Sale by Vendue,

on the premises, in the village of Attlebury, or Four-Lanes-End, on the first day of next month, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A TWO story Brick House, in good repair, having four rooms on a floor, with a large commodious garret, and an excellent cellar under the whole; adjoining which house is a large frame kitchen with two rooms above, and under it a cellar; also belonging thereto is a lot of about two acres, whereon the same stands, which consists of garden and orchard. It is all pleasantly situated in the village aforesaid, near the intersection of the two public roads, one from Philadelphia to Trenton, and the other from Bristol to Newtown, in a healthy part of the country, and in a reputable and industrious neighbourhood, and a suitable stand for either mechanical or mercantile business, the latter having been carried on there for many years. Possession may be had immediately upon purchasing. The payments will be made easy and a good title given by † JONATHAN KIRKBRIDE.

GEORGE MEADE
HAS FOR SALE,

At his COMPTING-HOUSE and STORE, in Second-street, corner of Lodge-Alley,

CHOICE five years old bill Madeira Wine, by the pipe, hogshead, quarter cask or larger quantity.

Old Sherry Wine of the first quality, by the quarter cask.

Lisbon Wine received by several of the late vessels, superior to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter cask or larger quantity.---Families who may want quarter casks for their own use cannot be better supplied by any one.

Teneriffe wines four and five years old, of a superior quality, by the pipe, hogshead, quarter cask or larger quantity, imported in the brig Jesus Maria Joseph, Captain Joseph de Villa.

Five and seven years old Demarara, Jamaica and Barbados Spirits, by the quarter cask or larger quantity.

Seven years old Coniac Brandy, by ditto, ditto.

He means to have a constant supply of all these articles. Whoever thinks proper to favour him with their custom, may depend on being faithfully and well served.

N. B. He has also for sale a few chests Hyson Tea, imported in the last India ships, and some hogsheads of choice Antigua Rum, Molasses, &c. &c. *Philad. Feb.* 8. 1790.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Printed and Sold by W. SPOTSWOOD, Front-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, *Price bound one dollar and a half,*

P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon

LIBRI X.

OR TEN SELECT BOOKS OF

Ovid's Metamorphoses,

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION,

Compiled from the two former Translations,

BY DAVIDSON AND CLARKE;

A Prosody, Table and References,

(*After the Manner of* Mr. STIRLING.)

Pointing out, at one view, the Scanning of each Verse; and

DAVIDSON'S ENGLISH NOTES.

AS it is not our intention to descant on the advantages which learners derive from the use of easy and familar translations of the classics---this being a subject already sufficiently discussed by abler pens---we shall content ourselves with informing the public what plan we have pursued, in the present edition of *Ovid*, the first that has ever been attempted in America.

In the first place, to render the work cheaper, and of course more generally useful, we thought it adviseable to print those books only, which are most commonly read in schools.

2. For the sake of beginners, as yet unacquainted with the language of poetry, we have given the English of the first five books entirely from Clarke's translation, which is more literal than Mr. Davidson's.

3. For the translation of the other five books, we had recourse sometimes to Clarke, sometimes to Davidson, according as either seemed to deserve the preference: and sometimes we found it necessary to deviate a little from both, for the sake of giving a clearer idea of the author's meaning.

4. As Mr. Clarke neglected to add notes to his translation, we have, in the present edition, supplied that deficiency, by giving Davidson's notes, as well to the books translated by Mr. Clarke as to the other five.

5. To assist the learner in acquiring a knowledge of the Latin prosody, we have adopted Mr. Stirling's idea, and added a scanning table, to which there is a reference at the end of each verse in the last five books. The same would have been done with the first five, had they not been printed off before the work was put into the hands of the person who suggested this improvement. However, that the learner might not be deprived of this assistance, in his progress through the first five books, we have, at the end of the notes, given the proper references to the scanning table, annexed to the number of each verse of the books in question. 6t.

To the parents and teachers of Children.

WE have carefully examined the manuscript of a NEW SPELLING BOOK, compiled by Mr. JOHN BARRY, Master of the Protestant Episcopal Free-School. The plan appears to be very judiciously and skilfully arranged, and all its parts uniformly adapted to the capacity of youth, and tending more to facilitate the spelling and reading of the English language than any book of the kind, with which we are acquainted.

We, therefore, are of opinion, that the introducing of it into schools would not only expedite the progress of the pupil, but also give great satisfaction to the tutor.

Robert Patterson,	*John Gartley,*
John Wigton,	*John Ormerod,*
Benjamin Workman,	*James Carson,*
James Kidd,	*Heath Norberry,*
James Little,	*Charles Ogden.*

N. B. The work will be committed to the press in a few days

TO LET,

A LOT of 10 acres, on the old York road, near the Rising Sun tavern.

A small House and Ship Carpenter's Yard, with 2¼ acres of land, in Southwark, above Mr. Patterson's ship-yard.

A Frame Building in Pine-street, 24 by 40 feet, and a shed adjoining, suitable for storing goods, or a work-shop, with an enclosed yard, opposite the Rev. Dr. Blackwell's. Apply to

March 3, 1790. TENCH COXE.

To be Sold, or exchanged for an estate in the city of Philadelphia, or a convenient Farm,

A VALUABLE overshot merchant and grist-mill, and a saw-mill, on a never failing stream of water, whereon are convenient seats for powder and paper-mills, and sufficient room for many other improvements, together with about 24 acres of land, consisting of meadow, orchard and wood-land, in good condition, a dwelling-house, cooper's-shop, barn and stables. The whole situate within 14 miles of the city, and about one quarter of a mile from Schuylkill. Should the federal city be fixed at Germantown, the premises will be within the government of the United States. If sold, the payments will be made easy, and immediate possession given. Apply to SAMUEL GARRIGUES, Notary-Public, at his office, the north side of Callowhill-street, in the Northern Liberties. † March 1, 1790.

The CONSTITUTION *of the Commonwealth of* PENNSYLVANIA, *as altered and amended by the* CONVENTION *for that purpose freely chosen and assembled, and by them proposed for the consideration of their constituents.*

[Concluded from our last.]

THAT no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments in the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained——

1. That all laws of this commonwealth in force at the time of making the said alterations and amendments in the said constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if the said alterations and amendments had not been made.

2. That the President and Supreme Executive Council shall continue to exercise the executive authority of this commonwealth as heretofore, until the third Tuesday of December next; but no intermediate vacancies in the Council shall be supplied by new elections.

3. That all officers in the appointment of the Executive Department shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices until the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, unless their commissions shall sooner expire by their own limitations, or the said offices become vacant by death or resignation, and no longer, unless re-appointed and commissioned by the governor; except that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the terms in their commissions respectively expressed.

4. That justice shall be administered in the several counties of the state, until the period aforesaid, by the same justices, in the same courts, and in the same manner as heretofore.

5. That no person now in commission as sheriff shall be eligible at the next election for a longer term than will, with the time which he shall have served in the said office, complete the term of three years.

6. That, until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed in the fourth section of the first article of the constitution established by this convention, the city of Philadelphia and the several counties shall be respectively entitled to elect the same number of representatives as is now prescribed by law.

7. That the first senate shall consist of eighteen members, to be chosen in districts formed as follows, to wit: The city of Philadelphia, and the counties of Philadelphia, and Delaware, shall be a district, and shall elect three senators: The county of Chester shall be a district, and shall elect one senator: The county of Bucks shall be a district, and shall elect one senator: The county of Montgomery shall be a district, and shall elect one senator: The county of Northampton shall be a district, and shall elect one senator: The counties of Lancaster and York shall be a district, and shall elect three senators: The counties of Berks and Dauphin shall be a district, and shall elect two senators: The counties of Cumberland and Mifflin shall be a district, and shall elect one senator: The counties of Northumberland, Luzerne and Huntington shall be a district, and shall elect one senator: The counties of Bedford and Franklin shall be a district, and shall elect one senator: The counties of Westmoreland and Alleghany shall be a district, and shall elect one senator: And the counties of Washington and Fayette shall be a district, and shall elect two senators: Which senators shall serve until the first enumeration, before mentioned, shall be made, and the representation in both houses of the legislature shall be established by law, and chosen as, in the constitution, is directed. Any vacancies which shall happen in the senate within the said time shall be supplied as prescribed in the nineteenth section of the first article.

8. That the election of senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof made to the senate in the same manner as is prescribed by the election laws of the state, for conducting and making return of the election for representatives. In those districts which consist of more than one county, the judges of the district elections within each county, after having formed a return of the whole election within that county, in such manner as is directed by law, shall send the same, by one or more of their number, to such place herein after mentioned within the district of which such county is a part, were the judges so met shall compare, and cast up the several county returns, and execute, under their hands and seals, one general and true return for the whole district, that is to say; The judges of the district composed of the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of Philadelphia and Delaware shall meet in the state house in the city of Philadelphia; the judges of the district composed of the counties of Lancaster and York, shall meet at the court house in the county of Lancaster; the judges of the district composed of the counties of Berks and Dauphin, shall meet at Middletown, in the county of Berks; the judges of the district composed of the counties of Cumberland and Mifflin, shall meet in Greenwood township, county of Cumberland, at the house now occupied by David Miller; the judges of the district composed of the counties of Northumberland, Luzerne, and Huntington, shall meet at the court house in the town of Sunsbury; the judges of the district composed of the counties of Bedford and Franklin, shall meet at the house now occupied by John Dickey, in Air township, Bedford county; the judges of the district composed of the counties of West-moreland and Alleghany, shall meet in Westmoreland county at the court house in the town of Greensborough, and the judges of the district composed of the counties of Washington and Fayette, shall meet at the court house in the town of Washington, in Washington county, on the third Tuesday in October respectively, for the purposes aforesaid.

9. That the election of the Governor shall be conducted, in the several counties, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the state for the election of representatives, and the returns in each county shall be sealed by the judges of the elections, and transmitted to the President of the Supreme Executive Council, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, as soon after the election as may be.

Attest, JOS. REDMAN, Sec'ry.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

THURSDAY, March 4, 1790.

Mr. Contee took his ſeat this day.

The bill providing a uniform rule of naturalization was brought in engroſſed, read the third time, and paſſed to be enacted.

The bill providing for the remiſſion or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain caſes, was read the ſecond time, and referred to the committee of the whole Houſe, to be taken up to-morrow.

Several petitions were read and committed.

In committee of the whole on the bill to promote the progreſs of the uſeful arts. The bill was read, and diſcuſſed in paragraphs. The clauſe which gives a party a right to appeal to a jury from the deciſion of referees, it was moved, ſhould be ſtruck out. This motion was oppoſed, as depriving a citizen of a right to which he is entitled, as improper in itſelf, as cauſes of very great magnitude may be depending, which it may be highly improper to ſubmit to the deciſion of three men only, two of which may be ſo differently intereſted, as never to agree, ſo that the deciſion may finally reſult from the influence of the perſon nominated by the Secretary of State. On the other hand it was ſaid, that it appears highly improper that juries ſhould be called to judge upon matters that they may not be ſuppoſed competent to forming a judgment of, theſe trials will always relate to matters of invention, &c. of which three perſons may be found with much greater eaſe who are competent to judge, than twelve; that the right of trial by juries is not univerſal, and in the preſent caſe there will be a much greater probability of having juſtice done by arbitrators, who are men of ſcience, &c. The motion for ſtriking out was carried in the affirmative.

The committee proceeded further in the diſcuſſion of this bill, but roſe without compleating it, and the chairman reported progreſs.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treaſury, purſuant to orders from the Houſe, and read.---Adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 5, 1790.

Mr. Foſter, of the committee on the memorials of the people called Quakers, reſpecting the ſlave trade, brought in a report, which was read.

Mr. Gerry preſented a petition from Catharine Greene, relict of the late Major General Greene, which was read.

Mr. Scott moved that the memorial of Richard Wells and J. Hart, reſpecting the old paper money, ſhould be referred to a committee of the whole Houſe.

The queſtion being taken, the motion was negatived; it was then moved that it be referred to a ſelect committee of ten members, which paſſed in the affirmative.

A memorial was preſented by Mr. Tucker from the officers of the South-Carolina line of the late army.

In committee of the whole on the bill for the remiſſion or mitigation of fines, penalties and forfeitures in certain caſes; the bill was read, and having made one amendment, the committee roſe, and reported the ſame to the Houſe, who ordered the bill to be engroſſed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the bill to promote the progreſs of the uſeful arts; ſundry amendments were made in this bill, which were reported to the Houſe; theſe amendments, with ſeveral others, were agreed to, and incorporated in the bill, which was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

A meſſage from the Senate, informing that they have paſſed an act to accept of the ceſſion of certain lands in the Weſtern Territory, made by the ſtate of North-Carolina---Alſo, that they have paſſed a reſolve, for giving further inſtructions to the collectors of impoſt in the United States, in which they requeſt the concurrence of the Houſe.

The bill to provide for the remiſſion, or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties, was brought in engroſſed, read the third time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The act and reſolve received from the Senate were then read.

The petition of Mrs. Greene was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of five.

The report of the committee on the letter from the commiſſioners on accounts, reſpecting the ſalaries of the clerks in their office was read; a motion for re-committing this report, and inſtructing the committee to bring in a bill purſuant thereto, occaſioned conſiderable debate, reſpecting the difference between a reſolve and a law; the motion for re-committing paſſed in the affirmative; the ſubject of the ſouth-weſtern frontiers being moved for, the galleries were ſhut.---Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, March 8, 1790.

The bill for the remiſſion and mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain caſes, was read a third time, and paſſed.

The bill for promoting the progreſs of uſeful arts was read a third time, and ordered to lie on the table till to-morrow.

On motion, the conſideration of the bill accepting the ceſſion of a certain territory, ceded to Congreſs by the ſtate of North-Carolina, ſent down from the Senate, was poſtponed until Thurſday next, and then to be taken up in a committee of the whole.

The reſolve ſent down from the Senate, reſpecting the collectors in the different ſtates, not to grant clearances to any veſſel without having ſuch documents and manifeſts as are by law ſpecified, was referred to Meſſrs. White, Contee and Tucker.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee to whom was recommitted the report of the committee reſpecting the ſalaries of certain clerks, reported---and brought in a bill for the intended purpoſe, which was read a firſt time.

The Secretary of the Treaſury, to whom was referred the petition of certain weighers and meaſurers in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, reported---which report was read and laid on the table.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Lear, his private Secretary, tranſmitting the ratification of eleven of twelve articles propoſed by Congreſs to the conſideration of the United States, by the ſtate of Delaware (the conſideration of the firſt article being poſtponed.)

Mr. White, from the committee who were inſtructed to bring in a bill for preventing the exportation of goods not legally inſpected, brought in one for that purpoſe, which was read a firſt time.

On motion, the report of the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the people called Quakers, reſpecting the abolition of ſlavery, was read a ſecond time, and Tueſday next appointed for its diſcuſſion in a committee of the whole Houſe.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury (the reſolve reſpecting the aſſumption of the State debts, being the ſubject of this day's diſcuſſion, but no queſtion taken) after ſome time ſpent thereon, the committee roſe and reported progreſs.

TUESDAY, March 9, 1790.

The bill to prevent the exportation of goods not duly inſpected according to the laws of the reſpective States, was read a ſecond time and referred to the committee of the whole on Thurſday next.

The report of the committee appointed purſuant to the memorial of Robert Morris, Eſquire, was read, with certain papers accompanying the ſame.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury---the propoſition for the aſſumption of the ſtate debts under conſideration.

After further debate on this propoſition it was adopted, 31 to 26---as in the following words:

Reſolved, That the debts of the reſpective ſtates ought, with the conſent of the creditors, to be aſſumed and provided for by the United States; and at the ſame time that effectual proviſion be made for the liquidation of and crediting to the ſtates the whole of their expences during the war, as the ſame have been, or may be ſtated for the purpoſe---and that the beſt evidence of the ſame be taken, the nature of the caſe will admit.

The next propoſition was alſo agreed to, viz.

Reſolved, That it is adviſeable to endeavour to effect a new modification of the domeſtic debt, including that of the particular ſtates, with the voluntary conſent of the creditors by a loan, upon terms mutually beneficial to them and to the United States.

Reſolved, That for the purpoſe expreſſed in the laſt preceding reſolution, ſubſcriptions toward a loan ought to be opened, to the amount of the ſaid domeſtic debt, including that of the reſpective ſtates, upon the terms following,---this reſolve was adopted; the firſt alternative which follows being read---a conſiderable debate enſued, occaſioned principally by a motion of Mr. Boudinot, to ſtrike out all that relates to the Weſtern Territory---the committee finally roſe without deciding on the motion or the rate of intereſt.

The report of Joſeph Nourſe, regiſter of the Treaſury of the United States, on the Memorial of Robert Morris, late ſuperintendant of finance, was read, ſetting forth, that he had made an enquiry into the caſe and had found that the accounts of the ſaid Robert Morris had been regularly entered in the Regiſter's office, and ſettled ſome time paſt.

A printed ſtatement had been delivered, and proper inveſtigation already made out, which render it unneceſſary for Congreſs to order any commiſſioners in the buſineſs, or create any new expence. The ſaid accounts were cloſed the 1ſt of Nov. 1784. Every thing that came into the treaſury was debited from the 20th Feb. 1781, to 1ſt Nov. 1784, and amounted to 8,177,431 72-90ths dollars; and all the payments made during the ſaid period were 8,155,405 dollars; which left a balance in the treaſury on the 1ſt of Nov. 1784, of 21,826 dollars.

WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1790.

Mr. Vining preſented the petition of William M'Kenna, an officer in the Delaware line during the late war, which was read a firſt time, and laid on the table.

The bill for increaſing the ſalaries of the Clerks employed in the office of the Commiſſioners for ſettling accounts was read a third time, and paſſed.

The petition of William Buchannan was read a firſt time, and laid on the table.

Mr. Sherman preſented the petition of Pitman Collins, which was read a firſt time, and laid on the table.

On motion, the petition of Capt. John Mills was read a ſecond time, and referred to the Secretary at War.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, the report of the committee on the petition of Gifford Dally was read a ſecond time---which was agreed to by the Houſe, and is to be taken up in a committee of the whole on the appropriation bill.

The petition of William Bedlow was read a ſecond time, and referred to Meſſieurs Ames, Benſon and Fitzſimons.

On motion of Mr. Turnbull, the report of the Secretary at war, on the petition of Col. John Ely, was read a ſecond time, and referred to Meſſieurs Turnbull, Matthews and Burke.

Mr. Lawrence preſented the petition of Col. Anthony Walter White, which was read a firſt time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The blanks in the bill to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts were filled up, and the bill paſſed.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, during which time the following part of the 5th reſolution was agreed to, to wit. "To have two thirds funded at an annuity or yearly intereſt of ſix per cent. redeemable at the pleaſure of the government, by payment of the principal, and to receive the other third in lands in the Weſtern Territory at the rate of twenty cents per acre.

The next part of the reſolution being ſtill under conſideration---The committee, after ſpending ſome time on the ſubject, roſe and reported progreſs.---Adjourned.

PARIS, November 21.

Yeſterday M. Mounier, one of the Deputies from Dauphiny, ſent his reſignation to the National Aſſembly.

Thus ambition, or ill-founded pride, has deprived France of a man who began the revolution, and might have done himſelf immortal honor, by continuing to render it the moſt important ſervices.---Had the plan of the firſt committee of conſtitution been adopted, the demagogues, and factious and intriguing perſons of whom M. Mounier complains, would not, in all probability, have prevented him from ſitting in the aſſembly. Happily, all the members think not as he does; and it is to be hoped, moſt of them would, like Pederates, the Lacedemonian, congratulate their country upon its poſſeſſing three hundred citizens more virtuous and able than themſelves.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Patriotic Donations.---Among the many generous ſacrifices made to the neceſſities of the ſtate, the following ought to be particularly noticed, both on account of its intrinſic merit, and the happy conſequence produced by it.

The inhabitants of the town of Iſſoudun, in Berry, being deſirous to emulate the reſt of the nation in patriotiſm and generoſity, melted all their ſilver buckles into a maſs, of the weight of 115 marks, and deputed two of their own number to make an offer of it to the National Aſſembly.

Scarce had theſe Deputies received the thanks of the Preſident, when M. Dai, animated by ſimilar emotions, requeſted the auguſt Diet to receive his ſilver buckles alſo, and, at the ſame time, propoſed that all the aſſembly ſhould follow his example.

This being unanimoſly agreed to, Mr. Thouret aroſe ſoon after, and obſerved, that the ſupplementary deputies, eager to follow in the glorious path pointed out to them by the acting repreſentatives of the nation, wiſhed alſo to make a ſacrifice of their ſilver buckles on the altar of Patriotiſm.

LONDON, December 28.

It is very eaſy to make aſſertions concerning what is paſſing in the cabinet; but the difficulty lies in proving the truth of them. Some miniſters have betrayed the ſecrets of the privy-council, and we could name thoſe who have done it; but the preſent cabinet, we truſt, does not poſſeſs their laxity of principle, which would betray any thing, or any body, to forward the purpoſes of their intereſted ambition. That there may have been ſome perſonal difference about ſome perſonal arrangement, between two perſons high in power, is very generally believed, and the party in the oppoſition are employing all their engines, of every ſize and denomination, to make it appear to the public, that this difference is on ſome point of eſſential conſequence to the country, which will end in the moſt popular of ill meaſures---the bringing Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Sheridan into power. *Credat Judæus, &c.*

The Cardinal Archbiſhop of Mechlin, who is now the ſpiritual head of the patriotic party in Flanders, is of high birth, pleaſing manners, and elegant accompliſhments; but he is a devotee of the firſt claſs, and acquired all his honors, &c. by the credit he poſſeſſed with the late Empreſs or his ſuperior piety.

The army of the church militant of France is undoubtedly the moſt numerous in Europe; not only upon paper, but in palaces, caſtles, convents, cells, cloyſters, &c. It conſiſts of 18 Archbiſhops, 118 Biſhops, 44,000 Vicars, 50,000 Curates, 20,000 Chaplains, 280 of the order of Malta, 11,850 canons, 4000 ſinging boys, 60,000 ſtudents in ſeminaries, colleges, &c. 14,000 Beneficiaries, 15,000 Cœnobites, 17,000 Beggars, and 80,000 Nuns.

According to our laſt accounts from France, the tumults among the populace in that kingdom are not entirely ſuppreſſed. Befides thoſe at Sentis and Amiens, which have been already mentioned, other tumults have happened at Bayeux and Troues, and thoſe at Metz, on account of corn, are not ended. The diſturbances at Toulon, however, are happily over. From the particulars of the laſt, laid before the National Aſſembly, it appears that the magiſtrates had acted with a very proper degree of ſpirit againſt the inſolence of the marine officers.

The French clergy are ſtruggling very hard againſt the ſuppreſſion of the religious houſes. In this view the Biſhops of Clermont and Nancy lately made ſome motions in the National Aſſembly, but were ſoon over-ruled. The loſs of influence, and large revenues, does not at all ſuit with the ſtomach of the prieſthood.

The Brabanters are already aware of the folly of changing one tyrant for another. The Duke d'Aremberg has written a letter to them on the ſubject. As their emancipation from the Emperor ſeems pretty certain, it is more probable therefore than ever, that they will form themſelves into a new republic.

The corps diplomatique, it is ſaid, have in contemplation jointly to give a moſt elegant and ſplendid *Fete* to his Majeſty, at Ranelagh, which will far ſurpaſs all other entertainments ſeen in this kingdom.

Cardinal York has aſſumed the name of Harry IX.

A tumult has lately happened at Dublin, on account of the dearth of corn, which had like to have been attended with ſerious conſequences; but by the good conduct of the magiſtracy was ſoon ſuppreſſed.

The Marquis de Mirabeau and the Marquis d'Eſtorneux have met in conſequence of their political bickerings: They fought with ſwords, and the former was wounded in the ſword-arm and the right breaſt, but not dangerouſly; Eſtorneux left the field untouched---Mirabeau's next duel will make only the twentieth.

As ſoon as the ruins of the Baſtile can be removed in Paris, a grand national monument is to be erected, and the ſcite to be called, "*La Place de Liberte!*"

A great miſtake has all along prevailed, that only 5 or 6 perſons were found in the Baſtile when it was taken; but the truth is, although there were only that number of priſoners found in the cells for offence of ſtate, there were near 300 priſoners in all for different pretended offences, ſome of whom had been ſeveral years immured. The governor had juſt determined to put all theſe to death, when, by a ſtratagem, the populace made themſelves maſters of the place.

A partner in a great commercial houſe in the city, for ſome days paſt, appeared in ſo uncommon a low ſtate of ſpirits, that the family became greatly alarmed; they therefore wiſely ordered two domeſtics to watch him cloſely. Laſt Friday night he deſired the family to prepare for bed by 9 o'clock: This being an uncommon hour, the domeſtics received a hint to ſecret themſelves in his room. Immediately on his entering the bed-chamber, he double-locked the door, took a brace of piſtols out of his pocket, and as he cocked them, the domeſtics ruſhed upon him, ſeized the dire inſtruments---rung the bell---and the whole family as well as the partners and ſome of the neighbours aſſembled. When he beheld his friends, he melted into a flood of tears---frankly confeſſed his intended awful crime, and implored Heaven for mercy. On being queſtioned as to the cauſe, he freely declared it was owing to his having deeply ſpeculated in India Scrip.

The diſorder under which the Marquis of Buckingham labours is of the moſt unuſual nature; it is termed a Waſting of the Bones, and, in the extreme ſtages, admits of no remedy. There have been inſtances of this kind, where the body, beſides decreaſing in circumference, has ſhrunk conſiderably more than a foot in height alſo.

A very ſtrong report prevails here, that a duel has been fought in England between the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon. There are many reaſons, both public and private, which gave ſanction to the report.

The Prince of Conde firſt threatened to purſue his Highneſs the Duke of Orleans to the fartheſt end of the univerſe, were this neceſſary, to meet him. The Duke of Bourbon, his ſon, is ſuppoſed to have taken up the quarrel, which is partly domeſtic and partly political. The houſe of Conde conſiders the Duke of Orleans as the ſole cauſe of the humiliating ſituation of all the Princes now in voluntary exile.

The family diſpute relates to eleven millions of livres due to the Dutcheſs of Bourbon, ſiſter to the Duke of Orleans, by arrangement made after his father's death: This ſum is ſaid ſtill to remain unpaid. The payment of the three millions even, for which the Dutcheſs of Bourbon gave her huſband an order upon the Duke, her brother, to purchaſe an eſtate, was alſo delayed, the remaining eight millions the houſe of Bourbon conſiders as ſquandered in the ſupport of an infamous cabal.

The Duke de Penthievre, father to the Dutcheſs of Orleans, has determined to apply for a ſeparation of his daughter's property from that of herhuſband, that their children may not, by the conſequences of the father's conduct, loſe any part of the property their grandfather now poſſeſſes.

Dec. 29. At Arras there has been a commotion, which began in raſhneſs and precipitation, and ended in deliberate repentance. A Major of cuiraſſiers, after an abſence of eighteen months, was ſummoned by a detachment of the regiment to appear in the grand ſquare, and give an account of his conduct. He had ſcearcly entered upon his juſtification, in the preſence of the Count de Sommievre, Commandant-General in the province of Artois, when a voice called out, "He is a raſcal;" and immediately the mob ruſhed upon the Major, whom they deſpoiled of his military habiliments, and proceeded to conduct him out of the town. At that inſtant a generous citizen, named Lecoin, ſtepped forward, and prevented the dreadful conſequences which would have enſued. At the riſque of his own life he led the Major to the city priſon, where the mob was at length perſuaded to let him remain. There he continued till midnight, when a detachment of the burgeſſes eſcorted him to a poſt-chaiſe which waited beyond the gates.

On the 28th of October the Count de Sommievre ſignified to the Municipal Body, and to the National Committee of Arras, that the regiment of cuiraſſiers deſired to expreſs publicly their regret for the events of the 20th of that month, and to avow their zeal for the preſervation of good order in future; that, for this purpoſe, the regiment would appear in the grand ſquare, where he invited them to meet the troops. Accordingly, at four in the afternoon, the Municipal Body and Committee appeared in the ſquare, where the armed corps of burghers, the national guard of the city, the regiments of Bourbon and Dieſbach, with that of the cuiraſſiers, headed by the Count de Sommievre, were drawn up. The Commandant having then announced the intention of the cuiraſſiers, the ſoldiers took anew the oath of fidelity to the nation, the king and the law: Engaged to contribute their effort to ſecuring the Major and other officers who had been injured, ſhould reſume their functions. Immediately afterwards, Lecoin and Simon, the one a dealer in leather, the other a brazier, being introduced in the circle, the Count de Sommievre declared aloud, that to the courage of theſe two citizens, the regiment of cuiraſſiers owed the lives of the Major and one of the Adjutants. The officers of the national guards, preceded by the regimental bands, conducted Meſſrs. Lecoin and Simon to the front of the regi-

giment, which saluted them with military honors: While the national guards of their reſpective pariſhes nominated them officers upon the ſpot. Finally, they were invited to the Hotel de Ville, where they were congratulated by the Municipal Body, and the Committee, who decreed them a civic crown, and whoſe officers drew up this teſtimonial of their merits.

Monſ. Schraut, the Emperor's Secretary at the Hague, has ſent a note to the miniſters of the States General, in addition to the memorial delivered on the 22d of October to Baron Hop, the purport of which is to inform their High Mightineſſes, that, ſince the delivery of the memorial of the 22d of Oct. the government-general has learned that the Brabantine Emigrants, who have retired to the territory of the Republic, to compleat their audacity, hold aſſemblies there; and that ſeven caſes, each containing 75 fuſils, lately ſent from Breda, have been found in the houſe of Jean Liſe, a fiſhmonger on the Kadyk; that whole bands of theſe emigrants exerciſe themſelves publicly every day, though without arms, at Tilbourg and Rooſendael; and that the houſe of the widow of Jean Muller, at Breda, ſerves as an hoſpital for their ſick, and as a priſon for thoſe whom they are bold enough to arreſt: and now contains three individuals, whom they have confined as ſpies. The note concludes by deſiring their High Mightineſſes to take this under their conſideration, and to remedy theſe evils as far as they ſhall think it conſiſtent with juſtice.

The court of Naples has ceded to the order of Malta 300 of the galley-ſlaves, which are detained in the arſenals of Sicily. Two gallies have taken on board 100 of them; the other 200 are to be drawn from Meſſina, Syracuſe, Trapanis and Melazzo.—The arſenals of this kingdom are crowded with ſlaves, whoſe ſupport is very expenſive to government.

The king has granted a ſum of 1000 ounces of gold to eſtabliſh a new botanical garden, which will prove a great addition to the public garden of St. Eraſmus.

They write from Liſle, that the libel, "Addreſs of a member of the National Aſſembly to his co-deputies," has been hung in great ceremony at the gallows of that town. This pretended addreſs is certainly well written, and extremely ſevere againſt the National Aſſembly: but its author remains undiſcovered.

The debts of the clergy amount to 220 millions of livres. Juſt Heaven, exclaims a patriot, 220 millions of debts, contracted by a body, who enjoyed an annual rent of more than 200 millions! Is it with ſuch titles, ye miniſters of God, who was born in a ſtable, that you expect to deſerve the indulgence of a nation?

The author of *Domine Salvum fac Regem*, a libel againſt the Duke of Orleans and Mirabeau, was arreſted laſt Sunday ſe'nnight, and diſcharged on the Tueſday following. He has written ſince a *Pange Lingua*, that is a hundred times more venomous than the firſt. His name is Pelletier of Bourdeaux.

The company of comedians at Gand performed, on the 6th inſt. the comic opera of La Caravane.—When the actor pronounced the words To arms! the audience immediately repeated it, and the whole houſe reſounded with, to arms! to arms! The Imperialiſts ſtruck with a ſudden terror, ran to the commander, and the troops were under arms in a few minutes. The company were ordered to Bruſſels; there they repreſented Azemia, where the ſame expreſſion occurs as in Caravane. The public re-echoed, to arms! with enthuſiaſm. The ſpirits are in too violent a ſtate of fermentation to reſiſt the natural impulſe of the heart.

JAMAICA, Feb. 5.

The following are recent inſtances of negro generoſity, notwithſtanding we are too apt to conſider them as mere ſtupid beaſts of burthen.—An eſtate under a heavy mortgage was ſold from its owner, who ſoon after died, leaving a widow, a ſon, and two daughters in very diſtreſſed circumſtances. The negroes (having been formerly well treated) had a meeting, and agreed to pay an annuity of half a bit a week, each, for the ſupport of their old maſter's family. Seeing the ſon, ſoon after, paſſing through the plantation in a ragged coat, they aſſembled again, and made up a purſe of three pounds (equal to nine dollars) with which they bought cloth and linen to refit him. This was an extra bounty, not interfering with the ſtipend, which they continue to pay regularly.

Another planter was ſued for a very conſiderable amount, in conſequence of ſeveral proteſted bills. Judgment was obtained, and writs iſſued againſt the property, when the negroes aſſembled before the door with a large ſum of money tied up in bags made of old ſtockings, and ſaid, if that was inſufficient, they would try to borrow as much more from their friends and relations.

Theſe inſtances prove, that negroes are not brutiſh in their nature, and by no means diveſted of the finer feelings.

SALEM, March 2.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, in a converſation lately with ſeveral of her general officers, declared, that if ſhe could obtain poſſeſſion of the King of Sweden's perſon, ſhe would oblige him to ſerve as a private ſoldier in her army. Her vindictive ſpirit is well known, and it is as certain that ſhe has been treated very unhandſomely by the Swediſh monarch. However, ſhould he be ſo unfortunate as to fall into her hands, there is not a power in Europe but would riſe up againſt her, to prevent her putting this threat in execution.—[*London paper.*]

NEW-YORK, March 9.

On Saturday ſailed from this port his Britannic Majeſty's ſloop of war Echo, Capt. Drew, for Plymouth, and the Tankerville Packet, Capt. M'Donough, for Falmouth; and on Sunday ſailed the ſhip Nancy, Capt. Smith, for Canton, and the Grand Sachem, Capt. Jackſon, for Madeira and Madras.

March 10. A Correſpondent obſerves, it is ſo long ſince the Agricultural intereſt of this country enjoyed the advantage of a conſiderable temporary riſe in the price of grain, that it is not a little ſurpriſing to find perſons coming forward with their propoſals of an embargo. To ſay nothing of the extreme modeſty in which this propoſition has obtruded itſelf on the public—provided we are favored with a very great ſurpluſage of grain, as is to be preſumed—the project of laying an embargo on its exportation would be as wiſe, as the conduct of a merchant, who ſhould ſhut up his warehouſe at the moment of a briſk demand for his commodities.

The Legiſlature of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts has appointed the Honorable Nathan Dana, their Agent, to ſupport the claims of that commonwealth againſt the United States.

A Correſpondent would ſuggeſt the propriety of government's offering bounties for the encouragement of Agriculture the enſuing ſeaſon, more particularly to thoſe farmers, who ſhall raiſe the greateſt quantities of ſummer grain of all ſorts—and of ſuch vegetables as are the neareſt ſubſtitutes for grain.

The plan of rendering fœderal officers ineligible to ſtate appointments is hoſtile to the beſt intereſts of the ſtates—as it will very frequently deprive the people of the abilities of their beſt men—excite jealouſies, and an oppoſition of intereſts: Juſtice to the people requires, that good men ſhould in all caſes be competent to different appointments, that are not in their natures incompatible.

Extract of a letter from Edenton, (N. C.) Feb. 17.

The returning officers from the ſeveral counties that compoſe the diſtrict of Edenton and Newbern having met together on the 15th inſt. and compared the ſtate of the polls in their reſpective counties at the late election for chuſing a Repreſentative in Congreſs it appeared, that Hugh Williamſon, Eſq; had 2150 votes; the candidate who was next higheſt in votes had 756, majority in favor of Mr. Williamſon 1394; we hear that Colonel JOHN B. ASHE is elected for the Roanoke diſtrict, and TIMOTHY BLOODWORTH, Eſq; for the Cape-Fear diſtrict."

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen in Rhode-Iſland, to his friend in New-London, dated Tueſday, March 2.

"The convention met yeſterday at three o'clock, P. M. and deputy governor Owen was elected preſident without any oppoſition. Mr. Theodore Foſter waa nominated for ſecretary---Mr. Updike, the clerk of the lower Houſe, was however appointed by a majority of 12---And by ſubſequent votes we find the *Antis* have that majority.

"Portſmouth on Rhode-Iſland, have inſtructed their members in favor of the Conſtitution, but the inſtructions are not and will not be regarded: It is therefore now reduced to a certainty that the Conſtitution will not at the preſent meeting be adopted, nor will it be rejected---To avoid the conſequences of ſuch an act an adjournment is propoſed, and the laſt day of May is in contemplation for the time---It will be either the laſt of this, or the next month. The antis are now in Convention deciding on the meaſures to be purſued on the morrow.

"A committee was appointed yeſterday in the afternoon, to draft and report the rules, &c. this forenoon was employed in fixing upon them; and immediately after they were paſſed. A motion was made in writing to appoint a committee to report a bill of rights and amendments, and that the convention be adjourned to a future day---but as the conſtitution had not been read, it was agreed that the motion ſhould lie on the table; and this afternoon the conſtitution was read. After ſome general obſervations made thereon by Mr. Merchant, the convention adjourned to the morning to take up the conſtitution by paragraphs, but this will anſwer no other purpoſe than to prepare the way of an adjournment, which I expect will take place on Thurſday."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 17.

We are informed that a large body of fine coal has been lately diſcovered very near the ſurface of the earth, a ſhort diſtance weſtward of the Mooſic Ridge. As this is nearer to the Delaware than any body of coal diſcovered before, it ſhould induce thoſe who traverſe the country on both ſides that river to keep a watchful eye for this valuable commodity. The high grounds in Jerſey, New-York and Pennſylvania, that lie upon the Delaware, are very likely, from their form, to contain beds of valuable foſſils and minerals.

Notwithſtanding the expectations of the great Necker that flour would be delivered in France at 30s. ſterling per parrel, the univerſal troubles of Europe promiſe a better market than common for our produce. It is hoped therefore that no meaſures, nor pains, will be omitted that can increaſe the ſupplies of food for man, wheat, rye, barley, oats, ſpelts, potatoes, beans, &c.

Though the price of flour has been higher than uſual through this winter, it has been a very favorable ſeaſon for the poor from the cheapneſs of wood and coal, and the conſtant employment that the openneſs of the navigation has given to many of them. Among other bleſſings of the preſent ſeaſon the moderation of the rents of ſmall houſes has been ſenſibly felt by the mechanics and manufactures.

An Account of the Lead Mines in the county of Montgomery and ſtate of Virginia.

In the month of Auguſt laſt the proprietors began to work theſe lead mines with ten hands, which they found on an average produced one thouſand weight of waſhed ore per day. This when refined produced 70 to 75lb. per 100lb. of ore. The ten men were not employed to the ſame advantage as a greater number might have been. To obviate this inconvenience and to encreaſe the quantity of lead to the probable conſumption of this country, the proprietors have 75 men employed in this buſineſs, which they have reaſon to expect will produce nine hundred tons of lead per year.

They have alſo eſtabliſhed a Manufactory of Shot and Sheet-Lead at Richmond, and from the productions of the Mines five workmen now make one ton of Shot per day. Their intentions are to increaſe the number of workmen in this factory, to the full amount of the demand of Shot and Sheet-Lead in this country.

Extract of a letter from an eminent mercantile houſe at Havre de-Grace, to a houſe in this city, dated the 8th of January, and received by way of Norfolk.

"We have only to add, that a cargo of wheat and flour, per the Merchant, Capt. Bunker, from Baltimore, bought in London for this country, at 40s. per barrel of flour, and, we believe, at the enormous price of 62s. or 65s. per quarter of wheat, has been refuſed by the conſignee of this town, on account of the high price. Captain Bunker, under the authority of the Admiralty-Court, puts his cargoe into the hands of the conſignee, for whom it may concern, and we are yet to learn how this buſineſs will terminate.

"It appears to us, that the conſignee's correſpondent in London had bought this cargoe under the conſignee's unlimited orders either for account of the committee of ſubſiſtance in Paris, or with a view of placing it to them; and that their wants not being at this moment preſſing, they refuſe it at theſe extravagant prices. The corn-market continues high in England, and every precaution is taken to prevent exportations, but theſe will now be needleſs, as from the comparative ſtate of the markets, the temptation to export has ceaſed."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated March 10.

"If I may be permitted to judge from the complexion of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, it is thought the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury will be adopted, without any material alteration.—This laſt ſentence, I ſuppoſe, anſwers all your enquiries, or at leaſt it conveys to you ſufficient information to form your own opinion on the ſubject."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 20.

"The people are every where panting to go to America, to enjoy that freedom and plenty which no part of European ground ſeems longer to afford them. Emiſſaries from America are at this hour diſperſed through England, Scotland and Ireland, to inveigle our huſbandmen and mechanics; and America, like a grateful child, after ſhaking off all connexion with the mother country, is plundering the nation of its moſt uſeful inhabitants. If the Americans would agree to take off only our factious partizans and patriotic impoſters, we ſhould have no reaſon to complain, but to perſuade away the quiet and uſeful members of the community, to eſtabliſh and improve their manufactures, is intolerable. In Scotland there is a general diſpoſition to emigrate, and every one ſeems to have converſed with an American emiſſary; at the ſame time we are of opinion it is not ſo much the barren ſolitary tracts of America that allure the people to emigration, as the calamities they endure at home, from the exceſſive rents, tythes and taxes."

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, dated Feb. 24.

"The navigation of Roanoke Sound has for more than a century paſt been growing worſe and worſe, by the conſtant accumulation of a bank of ſand a few miles within the inlet. This bank is very narrow, but in length quite acroſs the Sound from N. to S. It is at preſent called the Bulk-head, and has not more than five feet at full tide, although 200 years ago, Sir Walter Raleigh ſailed conſiderably higher up the Sound with a 20 gun ſhip. It would ſeem that the land is conſtantly encroaching upon the ſea in theſe parts, and there is little doubt but the whole Pamlico Sound will in the courſe of time be one immenſe ſwamp. Several perſons at Bath and Nixontown have an idea of applying to the legiſlature for aſſiſtance, in cutting a channel through the Bulk head above mentioned, ſufficient to admit veſſels of 8 and 9 feet draft. This might eaſily be accompliſhed; and as Roanoke inlet, of itſelf, is tolerably ſafe, in that caſe, veſſels from the northward might find the way to Edenton without the tedious, circuitous route by Ocracock, which is at leaſt 90 leagues out of the way. It is ſuſpected, however, that ſuch a channel would ſoon be filled up, for want of a ſufficient current to ſcour it out, whoſe direction ought to be due eaſt inſtead of ſouth eaſt (as it is at preſent) to accompliſh the deſired effect."

On Tueſday night, the 9th inſtant, departed this life, in the 50th year of her age, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. HANNAH HILTZHEIMER, wife of Jacob Hiltzheimer, Eſquire, of this city; and on Thurſday following her remains were interred in the Friends burial-ground, attended by her diſconſolate family, and a great number of reſpectable citizens.

The virtues of this amiable woman will long be remembered by thoſe who were beſt acquainted with her. As a mother, ſhe was remarkably attentive and affectionate, and as a wife, tender and ſincere. She has left a large family to regret their irreparable loſs. A friend, well acquainted with her worth, pays this ſmall tribute to her memory.

On the Reports of the SECRETARY *of the* TREASURY *to ſupport* PUBLIC CREDIT.

"TAX on tax," young Belcour cries,
More *impoſts* and a new *exciſe*.
"A public debt's, a public bleſſing,
"Which 'tis of courſe a crime to leſſen."
Each day a freſh report he broaches,
That *Spies* and *Jews* may ride in coaches,
Soldiers and Farmers, don't deſpair,
Untax'd as yet, are EARTH and AIR.

Red & White Clover Seed,
and Timothy Seed,
FOR SALE BY
BENJAMIN MASON,
The ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, near the wharff.
Alſo *Flax, Tow, Hemp, Wool, Cotton,*
And a general aſſortment of
Dye-Stuffs and Groceries. 6t

FOR SALE,

AN excellent FARM, containing about 200 acres of land, the arable land is good for grain or paſture, the meadow grounds are of the firſt quality, and the whole is well watered. On ſaid premiſes are a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, milk, cheeſe-houſe and granary, with other convenient out-houſes, good barns with convenient ſtables; this farm would ſupport a large dairy, is nine miles from Wilmington, where there is a good market. Likewiſe for ſale, a good Merchant and Saw-mill (adjoining ſaid farm,) the former has two water-wheels, three burrs and one country ſtone with ſufficient bolts, ſcrews, hoiſting-ſcrews, packing machine, &c. ſuitable for manufacturing wheat with eaſe and diſpatch; with the mills will be ſold, from 10 to 80 acres of land, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, the mills are ſituated within 8 miles of Newport, 1¼ from the road leading from Lancaſter to Newport, and 17 miles from the Head of Elk, where any quantity of wheat may be had. The terms may be known, and poſſeſſion given any time after the firſt of April, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, in Chriſtiana Hundred, New-Caſtle county, ſtate of Delaware.

March 11, 1790. ♀ JOHN GARRET.

North-Wales, Montgomery county, March 1, 1790.

ALL thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of BALTZER WEEK, junior, deceaſed, late of Rock-hill townſhip, Bucks county, are requeſted to bring in their accounts in order for ſettlement, and thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of ſaid Week, by bond, note, book debt or otherwiſe, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame before the firſt day of June next; any perſon or perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, muſt bring in their accounts before ſaid date, otherwiſe they will be debarred of having their accounts ſettled.

‡ CHRISTIAN DULL, Adminiſtrator.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter Town, Kent county, ſtate of Maryland, on Sunday night, the 7th inſtant, two negroe boys, one called JOE, the other HARRY. Joe, is about 15 years of age, very black, has a ſcar in his forehead, had on, when he went away, a coarſe brown cloth over jacket, bouble breaſted, a pair of breeches of the ſame cloth, a white cotton veſt and other clothes tolerable good, he is a talkative pert fellow, has been uſed to wait in a tavern, and often calls himſelf Joe Sharp. Harry is about 17 years of age, not quite ſo black as Joe, has a ſcar in his hand by being accidentally ſhot in it, took with him a white kerſey jacket and breeches, his other clothes unknown, he is a mild ſlow ſpoken fellow it is ſuppoſed they will make for Delaware ſtate or Philadelphia. Any perſon apprehending ſaid ſlaves, and delivering them to the ſubſcriber, or by ſecuring them in any goal on the continent, ſhall have the above reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either of them, and all reaſonable charges, if brought home.

Cheſter-Town, March 8. § JOHN ROLPH.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March inſtant,

THE plantation whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituate at New-London croſs-roads, Cheſter county. It is in good repair. For terms, apply to ALEXANDER JOHNSTON. †

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *William Peiffer*, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to render their accounts, duly atteſted, for ſetlement, to MARGARET PEIFFER, Adminiſtratrix.

Philadelphia, March 3, 1790. †

Philadelphia, March 3, 1790.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of *Nicholas Raſh*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to produce the ſame to the Adminiſtratrix, properly proven, in order that a final ſettlement of ſaid eſtate may be made: Thoſe indebted are for the laſt time deſired to make immediate payment.

¶ CATHARINE RASH, Adminiſtratrix.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of Pennsylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the said state; the Honorable William Augustus Atlee, Esq; and the Honorable George Bryan, Esq; Justices of the said Courts, have issued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of February last, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, at the Court-house, in West-Chester, for the county of Chester, on MONDAY, the 26th day of April next;

NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables, within the said county, That they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations, and other their remembrancers, to do those things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done; ALSO all those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then will be in the gaol of the said county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at West-Chester, the 1st day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1790, and in the fourteenth year of American independence. CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH. §

West-Chester, Chester County, March 1, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 18th day of March instant, a certain tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Upper-Darby, Delaware county, bounded by lands of Isaac Lobb, Benjamin Lobb, lands late of Abraham Bonsall, deceased, and others, containing about 76 acres; on said premises are, a good dwelling-house, barn and stables, about six acres of meadow, a sufficiency of wood-land, and the land good for grain, being about three miles from Darby, and nine from the city of Philadelphia; seized and taken in execution as the estate of William Lewis, and to be sold, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of March instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of William Kerlin, in Chester, a certain tract of land, situate in Nether-Providence township, bounded by lands of Daniel Sharpless, William Kerlin, and others, containing 80 acres of land; taken in execution as the estate of Nathan Vernon, and to be sold, by ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of March instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of William Kerlin, in Chester, a messuage, plantation and tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Ridley, in the county of Delaware, bounded by the river Delaware, Big Crumb and Little Crumb creeks, and by lands of Caleb Davis, Esq; and Peter Hill, containing 180 acres; there are on said premises, a good dwelling-house and other buildings, 40 acres of good meadow ground, 25 whereof are banked, a sufficiency of wood-land, the upland good for grain or grass, a stone quarry, equal to any thereabouts, near the wharff on Big Crumb creek, where a vessel drawing eight feet water may load and unload, and on the river shore is a shad and herring fishery, said to be superior to any on the Pennsylvania side; the above premises are within three miles of Chester, and twelve miles from the city of Philadelphia; taken in execution as the estate of Isaac Hendrickson. ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, a water corn-mill or grist-mill, with two pair of stones, and a saw-mill, situate in East-Bradford township, on Brandywine creek, and about 26 acres of excellent land, about one fourth thereof meadow, bounded by the said Brandywine creek, lands of James Painter, James Carter, and Joseph Guest; seized and taken in execution as the estate of Isaac Shunk, and to be sold on Monday, the 22d day of March instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, by ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a certain writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 23d day of March instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all the right of Henry Funk to a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Londonderry, bounded by lands of Christian Bear, David Irwin, Moses Curry, and others, containing 400 acres; on said premises are, a good brick messuage, barn, stables, and a good bearing orchard, and about acres of watered meadow; seized and taken in execution as the estate of Henry Funk, and to be sold, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, a certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of West-Fallowfield, bounded by lands of James Gibson, John Bell, and others, containing about 75 acres; seized and taken in execution as the estate late of Alexander Gibson, deceased, and to be sold on Wednesday, the 24th day of March instant, on the premises.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public auction, on Friday, the 9th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract of land, situate in East-Caln township, in the county of Chester, bounded by lands of George Claypoole, Thomas Eldridge, and vacant land, containing 234 acres; taken in execution as the estate of Henry Lewis, and to be sold, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of William White, in the township of West-Caln, at the sign of the Compass, on Saturday, the 17th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage and one half of an undivided right of 150 acres of land, situate in the said township of West-Caln, bounded by lands of Benjamin Wallace, William Waggoner, and others; taken in execution as the estate of John Boyd, and to be sold, by ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of sundry precepts from the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public auction, the following described and numbered plantations and tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, at such times and places as are herein after mentioned, viz.

No. 1. A certain messuage or tenement and tract of land thereto belonging, situate in Uwchlan township, bounded by land formerly of Robert Benson, land formerly of the widow Thomas, land of James Packer, and land formerly of Joseph Phipps, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; taken in execution as the estate of David Lloyd, and to be sold on the premises, on Monday, the 5th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 2. Three full, equal, and undivided fifth parts of and in all that certain tract or piece of land, situate in East-Nantmill township, bounded by lands of John Breackons, William Ewing, James Logan, and John Goheen, containing 130 acres; taken in execution as the estate of John Howell, and to be sold on the premises, on Tuesday, the 6th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 3. All that certain tract of land, situate in West-Nantmill township, bounded by lands of Hugh Wallis, Arthur Graham, vacant land, and land of Robert Christie, containing 112 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the estate of Robert Matthews, and to be sold on the premises, on Wednesday, the 7th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 4. All that certain messuage or tenement and tract or piece of land thereto belonging, situate in West-Nantmill township, bounded by lands of Robert Green, John Taylor, and by Springtown manor, containing 250 acres, with allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the estate of James Starrett, and to be sold on the premises, on Thursday, the 8th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 5. A certain tract of land called Yarmouth, situate in East-Fallowfield, bounded by lands of Thomas Dennis, Eleanor Young, Robert Young, Israel Pemberton, and Thomas Heslep, containing 126 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the estate of Robert Young, and to be sold on the premises, on Monday, the 12th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 6. All that messuage or tenement and tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of London-Grove, bounded by lands of Thomas Speakman and others, containing 150 acres, and the usual allowance of 6 acres per cent. for roads and highways; taken in execution as the estate of Francis Williamson, and to be sold on the premises, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 7. All that messuage or tenement and tract of land thereto belonging, situate on a branch of Brandywine, called Doe-Run, in the township of Londonderry, bounded by lands of Robert Burns, Terence Owen, James Dysert, John Taylor, and Robert Gabbe, containing 213 acres, and the allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the estate of Hugh M'Guire, and to be sold on the premises, on Wednesday, the 14th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 8. A certain tract of land called Malvasia, situate in Sadsbury and Salisbury townships, in Lancaster and Chester counties, bounded by lands of Thomas Clemson, Richard Smith, and others, containing 111 acres and an half, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the estate of James Boyd, and to be sold on the premises, on Thursday, the 15th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 9. All that certain tract or piece of land, situate in West-Caln township, bounded by lands of Joseph Cox and others, containing 174 acres, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the estates of George Boyd and James Boyd, and to be sold on the premises, on Friday, the 16th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

† CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

N. B. The above lands are generally well improved.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

By Ephraim Harris, Joshua Brick and Azariah Moore, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland,

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to us by JOHN KILLE, Esq; of Gloucester county, who claims an undivided fourth part of all that Tract of Land, Marsh and Cedar-swamp, called Buckshutem, in the townships of Fairfield and Downs, beginning below Buckshutem creek, and running up the river to near the New-bridge, containing between 4 and 5 thousand acres; and who also claims one half part of a tract of Land and Cripple, joining on the aforesaid tract, containing about 700 acres, more or less; we have nominated John Reeve, Elnathan Davis, sen. and Eli Elmer, Esq; Commissioners, to divide the said tracts of land; the first into four equal shares, or parts, and the second into two equal shares, or parts. And unless proper objections are stated to us at Bridge-Town, on the 30th day of April next, the said John Reeve, Elnathan Davis and Eli Elmer, Esq; will be then appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said lands, pursuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the more easy partition of lands held by Copartners, Joint Tenants and Tenants in common," passed the eleventh day of November, 1789. Given under our hands this twenty-fourth day of February, 1790. EPHRAIM HARRIS,

‡ JOSHUA BRICK,
AZARIAH MOORE.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, lying in the Forks of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, about five miles from Northumberland town, and within a half mile of the west-branch of said river, containing 900 acres, Chillisquaque creek running through said tract, whereon is erected a valuable grist and saw mill, in a neighbourhood where there is a great run of country work, and might be made very advantageous for merchants work, as it is in a settlement where great quantities of wheat may be procured at a low price, and when manufactured it may be transported by water from the mill-tail to Middletown at a small expence, the mill at present is only suited for country work, but there is room to erect a pair of burrs, and boulting-cloth for merchants work, the dam has been lately new built, and well secured by planking the upper side from one end to the other, the mill is in good repair, having a new water-wheel, and the most of the running geers made new the last season, the produce from the saw mill may be sent by water either to Northumberland or Sunbury, the farthest not more than seven miles, where there is a demand for lumber of most kinds, and plenty of timber on the land, the improvements are a new two story squared log-house 36 by 17 feet, and a good kitchen with stone chimnies to each, a young bearing orchard of about 30 apple trees of good fruit, a large garden well fenced with boards, a good spring of water and spring-house, a still-house, a shop suitable for a cooper, and the great roads from Munsey and Chillisquaque settlements leading to the county town form a junction near the said mills, which is an object worthy the notice of a trading person, the lands in general are limestone, and produce good crops of wheat and corn, there are about 70 acres cleared, and a sufficient quantity of meadow may be made. Any person inclining to purchase the above described premises, on viewing the same, will be informed of the terms by the subscriber, living thereon.

THOMAS PALMER, or
† 6w. REUBEN HAINES, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, February 16, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Elegant Covering Horse, YOUNG WILDAIR. His sire was the noted horse Wildair, his dam from the American Beifize, and his grand-dam from the well-known Bully-rock. He is a bright bay, with a star and snip, both hind feet white, and is now rising six years old, fifteen and a half hands high, and perfectly sound. Enquire of the subscriber, in Market-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

March 2, 1790. ROBERT ERWIN.

The *New Brewery*, at the

corner of Dock and Pear-streets, is now compleated, and the different qualities of Malt Liquor in readiness to deliver to those who please to encourage it. LUKE W. MORRIS, & Co.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1790. 12 t.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, situated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the south side, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Winchester. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is so well watered, that much more meadow may easily be made. There are on the premises two small dwelling-houses and several out-houses, with an excellent young orchard. It is well situated for a store and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leesburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caspar Wister*, in Philadelphia. tf.

FOR SALE,

1. A CONVENIENT Brick House, on a large lot, at Burlington, near the court-house. The premises are now occupied by the Chief Justice.

2. Three acres upon Broad-street, there, at present under clover.

3. A tract of 36 acres near that town, sandy ground, fit for a gardener or small farm.

4 & 5. Two Farms of 300 acres each, in Warwick township, Bucks county, 23 miles from Philadelphia. Neshaminey creek runs through them. They consist of arable, meadow and woodland, and are noted for raising wheat. John Harvey and Cornelius Ruth are tenants upon these plantations.

Enquire of JAMES SMITH, jun. Merchant, in Front-street.

Plaster of Paris

JUST imported from Havre-de-Grace, and now manufacturing at the Subscriber's Mills, on the Haverford road, ten miles from Philadelphia, and within half a mile of the sign of the Buck on the old Lancaster road, and to be sold at three shillings and nine pence per bushel. Purchasers may be assured it is the genuine French Plaster. Persons living in the back counties may be supplied by applying to Mrs. Miller, at the sign of the Buck, or Mr. James Elliot, at the sign of the Sorrel Horse, both living on the Lancaster road. Gentlemen purchasing the stone may have it manufactured at said place, on the most reasonable terms. FRANCIS LEE.

RAN away from the subscriber, about three weeks ago, a Negroe man, named JOHN BEARD, about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, has a halt in his walk, occasioned by his right leg having been broke, plays on the fiddle, sings very well, and is much addicted to liquor. He is a good farmer, is very handy, and can make baskets. Had on, when he went away, a brown short jacket with light coloured sleeves, and overhalls of the same, a pair of new shoes, a coarse shirt, and an old wool hat. He is supposed to be gone to Bucks county, or the Jersies, and will probably try to pass for a free man. Whoever takes up said Negroe man, and brings him to his master, or secures him in any gaol, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by FRANCIS LEE.

Jan. 16, 1790. t. f.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Henry Hale Graham, Esq; late of the borough of Chester, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment: And those persons who are indebted on small notes, bills, &c. and against whom there are open accounts, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 20th day of May next, to preclude the necessity of any compulsory mode of collection, as that is the longest indulgence that can be offered to such. Those also who have any demands against the said estate are requested to produce them properly attested, for payment, to WILLIAM GRAHAM, Administrator.

Chester, February 12, 1790. ‡ 6w

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the first day of March next,

A FARM, containing between 80 and 90 acres of land, on which there are a convenient brick dwelling-house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, and a good kitchen adjoining, a pump of excellent water at the door, a large new barn and an orchard. The farm is under good fence, and in an agreeable situation, near Frankford, between five and six miles from this city. For terms apply to *Rebecca Dox*, in Third-street, nearly opposite to St. Paul's church. tf.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1790.

Montgomery county, February 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ from the Trustees of the General Loan-Office, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 20th of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Jacob Witz, in Potts-town, a certain messuage or tenement, and two certain tracts or pieces of land, containing together 110 acres, more or less, situate in Douglass township, bounded by lands of Peter Shiners, Henry Keyser and others, taken in execution, and to be sold, as the property of John Reifsnyder, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Feb. 1, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 23d of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mr. Alexander Moore, in Norristown, that valuable estate of 70 acres of land, more or less, situate in Lower Salford township, on which are erected a forge for making of bar iron, a good two story dwelling-house, a number of out-houses, barn, stables, &c. all in good order. The excellent situation of the forge, being on Perkioming creek, a never failing stream, and its contiguity to the city of Philadelphia, makes it an object worthy the attention of those who wish to enter into that line of business. Taken in execution, and to be sold, as late the property of John Patton, Esquire, deceased, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-street, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-street aforesaid; there are on the premises a small frame house, and a well of good water.

Also one other house and lot, in Trenton, situate near the Presbyterian meeting-house, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Esq; deceased. The house consists of two rooms on the first floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premises a good new stable, which will contain ten horses. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the subscriber, in Burlington.

Tbetf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH, 1790. THE NUMB. 3121.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1790.

Red & White Clover Seed,
and Timothy Seed,
FOR SALE BY
BENJAMIN MASON,
The south side of Market-street, near the wharff.
Also *Flax, Tow, Hemp, Wool, Cotton,*
And a general assortment of
Dye-Stuffs and Groceries. 6t

FOR SALE,
AN excellent FARM, containing about 200 acres of land, the arable land is good for grain or pasture, the meadow grounds are of the first quality, and the whole is well watered. On said premises are a large stone dwelling-house, milk, cheese-house and granary, with other convenient out-houses, good barns with convenient stables; this farm would support a large dairy, is nine miles from Wilmington, where there is a good market. Likewise for sale, a good Merchant and Saw-mill (adjoining said farm,) the former has two water-wheels, three burrs and one country stone with sufficient bolts, screws, hoisting-screws, packing machine, &c. suitable for manufacturing wheat with ease and dispatch; with the mills will be sold, from 10 to 80 acres of land, as may best suit the purchaser, the mills are situated within 8 miles of Newport, 1½ from the road leading from Lancaster to Newport, and 17 miles from the Head of Elk, where any quantity of wheat may be had. The terms may be known, and possession given any time after the first of April, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, in Christiana Hundred New-Castle county, state of Delaware.
March 11, 1790. ♀ JOHN GARRET.

North-Wales, Montgomery county, March 1, 1790.
ALL those who have any just demands against the estate of BALTZER WEEK, junior, deceased, late of Rock-hill township, Bucks county, are requested to bring in their accounts in order for settlement, and those who are indebted to the estate of said Week, by bond, note, book debt or otherwise, are requested to discharge the same before the first day of June next; any person or persons who have any demands against said estate, must bring in their accounts before said date, otherwise they will be debarred of having their accounts settled.
† CHRISTIAN DULL, Administrator.

TEN POUNDS Reward.
RUN away from the subscriber, living in Chester Town, Kent county, state of Maryland, on Sunday night, the 7th instant, two negroe boys, one called JOE, the other HARRY, Joe, is about 15 years of age, very black, has a scar in his forehead, had on, when he went away, a coarse brown cloth over jacket, double breasted, a pair of breeches of the same cloth, a white cotton vest and other clothes tolerable good, he is a talkative pert fellow, has been used to wait in a tavern, and often calls himself Joe Sharp. Harry is about 17 years of age, not quite so black as Joe, has a scar in his hand by being accidentally shot in it, took with him a white kersey jacket and breeches, his other clothes unknown, he is a mild slow spoken fellow it is supposed they will make for Delaware state or Philadelphia. Any person apprehending said slaves, and delivering them to the subscriber, or by securing them in any goal on the continent, shall have the above reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either of them, and all reasonable charges, if brought home.
Chester-Town, March 8. § JOHN ROLPH.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the 25th of March instant,
THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, situate at New-London cross-roads, Chester county. It is in good repair. For terms, apply to ALEXANDER JOHNSTON. †

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *William Peiffer*, late of the Northern Liberties, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all persons having any demands against said estate are desired to render their accounts, duly attested, for settlement, to MARGARET PEIFFER, Administratrix.
Philadelphia, March 3, 1790. †

Philadelphia, March 3, 1790.
ALL persons having any demands against the estate of *Nicholas Rash*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to produce the same to the Administratrix, properly proven, in order that a final settlement of said estate may be made: Those indebted are for the last time desired to make immediate payment.
¶ CATHARINE RASH, Administratrix.

Easton, Northampton county, January 14, 1790.
IN pursuance of the last will and testament of PETER KACHLEIN, Esq; late of Easton, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, at the deceased's late dwelling-house, on the 31st day of March next, the following estate late of said deceased, viz.
A Grist Mill, containing three pair of stones, one pair French burrs, situate on Lehitton, or Bushkill creek, near Easton, and within a quarter of a mile of Delaware river, with 13 acres of land thereto belonging, on which is a good bearing orchard, the mill house is of stone, 75 feet front, 34 feet deep, and 3 stories high, the works in excellent order and partly new, there are on the premises, a good dwelling-house, a kitchen separate from the house, with a pump at the door, a stone barn, stables, &c.
A tract of land, all cleared, adjoining the above land, containing 58 acres, being part of the out lots of said town.
A tract of Wood-land, containing 98 acres.
Ditto of ditto, containing about 11 acres.
Ditto of ditto, part meadow, containing about 15 acres.
The last three tracts lie within a mile of the mill tract, and are all patented.
A tract of land, situate in Chesnut-hill township, in said county, containing about 150 acres, part improved.
A tract of land, situate on the east branch of Fishing creek, in Northumberland county, containing 306 acres, for which there is a patent.
Notice is also hereby given to those who are indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to make payment without delay, to save suits; and those who have any demands against the same, to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement.
PETER SHNYDER,
JOHN YOUNG,
CHRISTOPHER HARTZEL. } Executors.

NEW-YORK, March 16.

We hear from Alexandria, in Virginia, that their assembly has, by act, authorised the raising by lottery, the sum of 5000 dollars, to be applied to the purpose of paving the streets of that town.

A petition has very lately been presented to the superior court in Hartford, by Nathaniel Patten praying them to reduce the price of Webster's spelling book, from 10s. to 5s. 6d. per dozen and from 1s. 2d. single, to 7d which, he makes appear, will leave the printer 25 per cent profit, after paying the author 5 per cent. for his copy-right. Should this plan succeed (says Patten) it would be a saving to this state of 3501. lawful money, allowing 20,000 to be printed annually, which can be done, and the printer have a reasonable reward for his labour.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Dec. 19.

"From some late experiments we may conclude the cause of the variation of the magnetic needle to be at last ascertained on sure grounds. From these experiments it appears, that the action of the magnet on the needle is invariably diminished by heating and increased by cooling, and this seems fully sufficient to account for the general variation of the needle. According to innumerable observations and daily experience, the body of the earth contains almost every where ferruginous substances in various states and bulks. The needle must be attracted and its direction determined by these bodies from their common center of action whether on the east or west side of the meridian. Alterations in their power of attraction must of necessity take place by these vast ferruginous bodies being irregularly heated and cooled by the action of volcanoes, by earthquakes, and by the Aurora Borealis."

Extract of a letter from the same place, dated Dec, 20.

"A wonderful discovery has been made by our Royal Philosophical Society, no less than that ice, and not water, is the real element of Nature's making. In a state of nature (say they) there is no such thing as water at all; what assumes the appearance is nothing more than melted ice. Water therefore is but ice kept in continual fusion, and still returning to its former state when the heat is taken away. There are great disputes upon this matter, much ill-nature, and volumes are like to be written on the subject—in the opinions of such as are not philosophers, the dispute is of a very frivolous nature. It is like insisting that a man would always be asleep if nature had not ordered it so that he should be sometimes awake. Too refined an analyzation of the works of Nature is the very dotage of philosophy."

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, dated Feb. 18.

"Every inducement is held forth by the Louisiana Spaniards to prevail upon our western settlers to cross the Mississippi and become subjects of their government. To accomplish this desirable purpose even the severity of religion yields to state policy, and a protestant at *Marietta* may speak his sentiments in religious matters without fear of inquisitors, or ecclesiastical censures. This evidently shows that the court of Spain wishes to discourage the settlement of our western country as much as possible, as she dreads nothing more than an enterprising, active nation in the vicinity of her Mexican settlements."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Mar. 9.

"The increasing scarcity and dearness of firewood indicates the absolute necessity of attending in future to the coal mines of this country to prevent the growing evil, especially with a view to our capital towns. Besides the saving of our timber for more valuable uses, a number of hands would by this means be profitably employed, and the price of wood kept within proper bounds by decreasing the demand. Not to mention the coal mines on James river in Virginia, which are inexhaustible, we have undoubtedly others nearer home, which might be broke up at a trifling expence. European coal, brought out only as an article for ballast, commonly sells from 1*l*4 to 1*l*10 and 2*s*. per bushel: by paying some attention to that of our own country I doubt not we should soon reduce the imported of the best kind to less than one guinea per chaldron."

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated Feb. 27.

"The late impost laid by Congress on salt, it is thought will operate partially and unequally, at least in the southern states. The greatest consumption of salt is among that class of citizens that reside in the interior and frontier parts of the state, who generally are very poor: A bushel of salt that will cost a farmer in the vicinity of the coast, one shilling, will cost a farmer residing higher up from one dollar to fourteen shillings sterling, in proportion to the remoteness of his situation from the sea ports. And it is to be remembered that the proprietor of 100 negroes, will not in the course of one year, consume more salt than the man who owns 100 head of cattle, which, in value, is in the proportion of 5000l. to 250l.

"The great and unequal representation of this state in the legislature is a real grievance, in the present distressed situation of the country.—A large representation is no doubt a very great security to liberty, but considering our debts and incumbrances, it is to be wished it were reduced, if only for seven years. Serving without pay is a sacrifice that the public has no right to expect from its individual citizens, and the expences of more than 200 members at two dollars a day, is a burthen that has been long severely felt—it is hard to be conceived why a representation of fifty would not be as great a safeguard to the liberties of the country as one double that number."

The *New Brewery*, at the corner of Dock and Pear-streets, is now compleated, and the different qualities of Malt Liquor in readiness to deliver to those who please to encourage it. LUKE W. MORRIS, & Co.
Philadelphia, January 20, 1790. 12 t.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE report of the Secretary of the Treasury having had a most extensive circulation, it is not to be wondered at that it has attracted the observation of a multitude of people:—If it had been published for consideration previous to the meeting of a grand Assembly, it would have furnished an opportunity to the public to have expressed some of their sentiments, and might have proved a satisfaction to a great community; but this not being the case, it is really a matter of amusement, to consider the different effects of this celebrated performance on the minds of different men. I think that the liberty of the press, so much boasted of in this country, is a most valuable privilege, and that it is right for men of abilities to express their sentiments, when they are careful to avoid all personal reflections, and have no other design than to promote the right understanding of any matter for the public benefit.——As I believe such is my case with respect to views, I hope there can be no harm in mentioning some of the opinions of others, as I find them published in the various news-papers.

The member of Congress for the state of Pennsylvania, early gave it as his opinion, that it was necessary the House should be *cool and deliberate* in their enquiries, and in the collection of every possible information;—for government was bound to do justice, but not to do more than justice.

Another member expressed himself in this manner, "he must renounce every sentiment which he had hitherto cherished, before his complaisance could admit that America ought to erect the monuments of her gratitude, not to those who saved her liberties, but to those who had enriched themselves in her funds."

Much argument and sound reasoning have arisen from these opinions (published at large in the different papers) and in this display of eloquence, the doctrine that the same principle would apply, as well to a fall of 60 or 70 per cent. as to a fall of 600 or 700 per cent. has been fully refuted: A member observed that a distinction was essential between an extreme case and a case short of it, and explained himself in this very intelligible manner: "Suppose that the distress of the alienating creditors had been ten times as great as it was, that instead of two, three, or four shillings in the pound, they had received a farthing only, and that the certificates lay in the hands of the purchasers."—I shall here remark, that such a comparison shews the nature of an extreme case (as the saying is) with a witness, and I shall just ask this question, what should we think of a man who required the value of 20 shillings in payment for such a purchase?

Another member observed, that "it had been asserted, that public opinion should have little influence on the conduct of legislators: But notwithstanding the plausible reasonings he had heard on that head, he was satisfied a regard was due, and must be had to the opinions of the people and to their feelings. Government, he said, was formed for their benefit, and he could not believe the legislature ought to be indifferent as to their sentiments."

These and such like subjects have been learnedly discussed by several in a great Assembly, and if I am of their opinion in many respects, I do not know that there is any impropriety, in expressing such agreement with those distinguished gentlemen.

As to the effects of the report on another class of men, they are so visible, and have been propagated in so extraordinary and extensive a manner, that I think it would be quite supernumerary to say much on that head.—The idea of the pleasure of rolling in carriages, perhaps on the other side of the ocean, will be the delightful object of foreign speculators, while the residents in the United States may be laboring to pay a perpetual tax for their emolument.

As to my own countrymen, I should be sorry they should imagine that I am so contracted in my notions, as to have any objection to their riding in the finest coaches, even with twenty horses in their train, from the most northern to the most southern states, provided they should do it by means of wealth obtained in an honorable manner, and without any infringement of the rights of their fellow men.

But when we see the following extract of a letter, published in a news-paper, it must require the philosophy of a Stoic, not to feel, at this enlightened period, on an occasion of such illiberality of sentiment.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Feb. 2, 1790.

"Monday next will be an important day—the friends of discrimination, it is generally believed, will be ashamed to show their faces; their doctrine, since the report of the Secretary was published, has become very unpopular."

Is it not a great pity however, that the writer of this letter would hardly let the report be published before he made this observation; perhaps the importance of the day was so much in his head that he forgot every other circumstance. To proceed with the effects of this renowned report, I shall mention an instance of another kind.—A writer of Connecticut proposes a plan for paying off the domestic debt of America at once, and that by direct taxes. In the course of this plan, after mentioning a number of particulars, he says, "I wish and pray to heaven, that there may be one nation on earth free from a national debt, and from tontines, state lotteries, and stock jobbing, the mysteries and snares of the ignorant, &c. and wishes that these states may have it in their power to appropriate some part of their revenues to works of public utility, to make roads, open canals, found useful institutions in favor of arts, sciences, commerce, agriculture and manufactures."—He concludes his plan with saying, "It is my Hobby Horse that the whole national debt should be paid at once by a direct tax, without any burthen to the people, and if I do not see through my own plan, I am just like other projectors who attempt what they do not understand." Another writer (who calls himself Necker) in the Gazette of the United States, printed at New-York, is remarkably serious on this occasion, and really deserves great credit for the evident

marks of his ſenſibility, and ſtrong attachment to the public welfare.—He ſays, "this is an awful criſis. The deciſion of Congreſs on the public debt renders it eminently ſo. To retain the confidence of the wiſe, the well informed, and the honeſt of the whole world, Americans and Foreigners, is the taſk aſſigned them. To their native ſtock of wiſdom and virtue, let them carefully and anxiouſly ſtrive to add all the information they can obtain. A well informed conſcience is the beſt of human guides," &c.—Thus this gentleman goes on with a number of free ſentiments to elucidate the propriety of his opinions reſpecting reaſon and juſtice on this occaſion, and concludes his performance with this remarkable paragraph.

"If an examination were carefully made into the operation of this unexceptionable touch-ſtone of ſubſtantial juſtice, upon the various debts of the union, and of the ſtates, a great and rightful reduction of their immenſe amount will be the conſequence.—Let it not be ſaid that it will produce too much delay, for juſtice is the object.—Let not an ill-judged œconomy of time occaſion a profuſion of public money.—Let not the huſbandman be twice condemned to pay, by the ſweat of his brow, the debts occaſioned by the late diſtreſsful war."

I ſhall juſt mention one more writer who has appeared in print, and calls himſelf A Farmer; he has expreſſed his ſentiments in a very free manner, and has furniſhed an eminent proof of the liberty of the preſs in the city of Philadelphia.

Thus having attempted, in a brief manner, to point out the different effects of the ſame thing on the minds of different men, I ſhall go a little further with what I ſuppoſe to be another inſtance of it in the following adventures, being a copy of a manuſcript which was never that I know of offered to any Printer for publication, but was actually found in the entry of a merchant's houſe, in one of the great cities on this continent, more than five weeks ſince.——Whoever the writer is, he certainly appears to have been in a very pleaſant humour, and withal ſo exceedingly modeſt, that I have not been able to diſcover the word Report in the whole hiſtory, though I have read it over ſeveral times.

If I could think that the foregoing remarks would be as pleaſing to others, as that chance performance has been to me, I ſhall juſt ſay, it would be a real ſatisfaction, and that the public ſhould be perfectly welcome to the whole communication, from

March 17, 1790. A PENNSYLVANIAN.

P. S. As I have ſeen ſome verſes about coaches in this day's paper, I have thought it might poſſibly be ſuſpected, that I was the writer of that or ſome other publication on the ſubject of the report; but in order to obviate ſuch ſuſpicion, I now declare that I have never yet had a hand in any thing whatever which I have ſeen publiſhed on this ſubject, in any of the public papers.

The Hiſtory alluded to is as follows

The LIFE, ADVENTURES, *and preſent* EXISTENCE *of a* Continental Bill *of SIXTY DOLLARS.*

I SHALL not begin my hiſtory with boaſting of myſelf, as being the eldeſt ſon of the Dollar family; but if I was born in the year 1778, I do not know that I am much leſs honored than thouſands of my elder brethren;—whether this is my caſe or not, ſuch was my ſuppoſed dignity, that I was honored at my birth with the name of Sixty Dollars.

I had not been long in the world before I became a terror to the widow and the fatherleſs, and when with ſuch as me, the debtor would purſue the creditor and pay him without mercy, even the ſtouteſt hearts in many caſes were ſo intimidated, that they would fly from ſuch appearances. I proceeded however from hand to hand with ſuch rapidity, that even the wings of an eagle would not have added to the celerity of my motion: But in a very ſhort time, notwithſtanding the dignity of my name, ſuch was the public opinion concerning me, that I was not eſteemed at half my nominal value.

In leſs than twelve months, a few half joes would have purchaſed poor Sixty Dollars, and in leſs than two years after, one Silver Dollar was for a conſiderable time fixed upon as my real value. It is very poſſible, that in this or a worſe ſtate my preſent maſter took poſſeſſion of me; he then valued me at no higher a rate, and never expected that I ſhould increaſe in worth. A little time after, it was found that I could not anſwer the purpoſe of Dollars in ſcarce any degree, and in a little more time I was accounted as nothing.—Since then I have been laying by in an old box among hundreds of ſuch Dollars, and other papers of little or no conſequence; and as my courſe with reſpect to character was of ſuch ſhort duration, it may be concluded reſpecting me with the latin adage, *Sic tranſit gloria mundi.*

But with reſpect to the family of Certificates, my honored couſins, how wonderful would be the difference of their auſpicious fate, if their full claims upon the family of Publicoes ſhould be admitted upon any principles, even ſuppoſing that thoſe of Juſtice and Reaſon were totally out of the queſtion.

It is not for a Sixty Dollar Bill, in its preſent degraded ſtate, to know all the particulars relating to its couſin's family, but as my maſter has read and heard abundance of ſtrange things, he can tell a little about them. He does not pretend to know the genealogy of this mighty family in all reſpects, but he has lately read, that ſuch has been the rapid increaſe in the market value of this family, that from January to November they roſe thirty-three and a third per cent. and from that period to this time they have riſen fifty per cent. more.

My maſter does not undertake to aſcertain the exact value of any article that could meet with ſuch a rapid riſe, for, to tell the truth of the matter, he has lately read ſo much about millions and millions, that it was enough to confuſe his ideas, and almoſt to take away the notion of the term; however he acknowledges it has had this good effect, it has brought to his remembrance the old numeration table which he learned at ſchool, and as he has no objection to recommending the uſe of it to others, he thinks it not improper to repeat a part of it, *videlicet*, units, tens, hundreds, thouſands, tens of thouſands, hundreds of thouſands, millions; and ſo you may go on with as many millions as you think proper to enumerate:—As to trillions and ſuch things, they are ſo far above his comprehenſion, that he does not think it neceſſary to ſay any more about them.

Now, though my maſter does not appear to be one of the greateſt arithmeticians, and therefore would make but a poor hand at counting a countleſs number of dollars, yet he thinks he knows as well as moſt men, that three ſhillings and four-pence is the ſixth of a pound, and that four ſhillings is the fifth of twenty;—he does not deſire to pay three or four ſhillings with a continental bill not worth one penny; neither does he think it right, that any body ſhould demand twenty ſhillings of him for a commodity that coſt three or four ſhillings:—He ſeems to think that twenty ſhillings would be five times as much as four ſhillings, and that therefore the profit would be unreaſonable.—Thus my maſter has ſuch ſtrange notions about juſtice, that he believes the Publicoe family would be grieviouſly impoſed upon, if the claims of the Certificate family were to be fully anſwered.

My maſter thinks, as well as ſome other folks, that probabilities are always a rational ground of contract, and that if a perſon gave but three or four ſhillings for an article, it is not to be ſuppoſed he thought it worth a great deal more, otherwiſe why did he not give a better price; his own act ſeems to prove that the rate he purchaſed at was nearly his own eſtimation of the real value:—what then muſt be the opinion of the ſeller, if he hears that the purchaſer will be contented with no leſs than five times as much as he gave, and inſiſts upon it as his proper right, contrary to every idea of probability, or any rule of arithmetic that ever my maſter heard of.

My maſter, nevertheleſs, is not deſirous of ſaying too much about the ſame thing, but as he remembers ſomething about an old advertiſement publiſhed in the year 1720, he thinks it would be well at this time for the Publicoe family to read it:—It related to a propoſal, to caſt a parcel of good deal boards without cracks or knots out of a large quantity of ſaw-duſt.—My maſter does not remember where the ſaw-duſt was to be collected,—but he believes that if the Publicoe family were to read this,—or if they were to hear of mighty ſums of money coming to make purchaſes, from the diſtant countries of California, or the Pelew Iſlands, yet all this would not alter the nature of the caſe; though, by the way, a very entertaining hiſtory of thoſe iſlands has been lately publiſhed in this city.

To conclude, my maſter believes that there are thouſands in America, who know as well as he does that the number four is not equal to twenty, and alſo that the value of a continental bill is no more than it really is, and that it has no claim to a greater value, though its denomination remains to be nothing leſs than

SIXTY DOLLARS.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

THURSDAY, March 11, 1790.

Several petitions were read and laid on the table.

The Houſe then again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The following propoſition was debated; and on the queſtion to agree to the ſame, it was negatived:

"To have the whole ſum funded at an annuity or yearly intereſt of four per cent, irredeemable by any payment exceeding five dollars per annum on account both of principal and intereſt; and to receive, as a compenſation for the reduction of intereſt, fifteen dollars and eighty cents, payable in lands, as in the preceding caſe."

Further progreſs being made the committee roſe.

FRIDAY, March 12, 1790.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The following propoſition was agreed to, the ſums and the time firſt being ſtruck out.

"To have ſixty ſix dollars and two thirds of a dollar funded immediately at an annuity or yearly intereſt of ſix per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding four dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum, on account both of principal and intereſt; and to have, at the end of ten years, twenty ſix dollars and eighty eight cents funded, at the like intereſt and rate of redemption."

The two following propoſitions were negatived.

"To have an annuity for the remainder of life, upon the contingency of living to a given age, not leſs diſtant than ten years, computing intereſt at four per cent, or

"To have an annuity for the remainder of life, upon the contingency of the ſurvivorſhip of the youngeſt of two perſons, computing intereſt, in this caſe alſo, at four per cent."

The committee then roſe, and the Houſe adjourned till tomorrow morning.

SATURDAY, March 13, 1790.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The remainder of Mr. Fitzſimon's propoſitions were debated---and agreed to.

The committee then roſe; and the accepting of their report was poſtponed till Monday.

MONDAY, March 15, 1790.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the ſervices of government for the year 1790.

The bill was read.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to add, after the fourth ſection, a clauſe providing for the payment of expences on account of the Light Houſe at the entrance of the harbour of Charleſton, previous to paſſing the act for making the ceſſion thereof to Congreſs.

Mr. Sherman obſerved that Congreſs would doubtleſs pay ſuch expences as have ariſen ſubſequent to the time of the ceſſion, agreeable to the act of the legiſlature-- but if any particular ſtates have been remiſs in paying off arrearages, which exiſted prior to that period, it certainly cannot be expected that ſuch arrearages ſhould be paid by the United States.

Mr. Tucker obſerved that the expences referred to by his colleague were incurred in conſequence of the funds being diverted into a different channel which had been appropriated by the State for their diſcharge---the amount is not great---not more, perhaps, than four hundred pounds ſterling-- he thought that it was a juſt and equitable allowance, as it was ceded to the United States in an unfiniſhed ſituation, has been finiſhed ſince, and the State has been precluded from paying this expence by the funds being abſorbed by the United States.

Mr. Livermore obſerved that the preſent bill is a bill of appropriations, and not of grants; it refers to ſums to be provided for by laws already paſt; the motion therefore appears to be out of order.

Mr. Tucker replied that he was aware of the difficulty, and meant to have moved for an addition to the whole ſum, by propoſing that it be encreaſed two thouſand dollars, a ſum which he ſuppoſed would be adequate to defraying the deficiency.

Mr. Jackſon advocated the motion, and added, he hoped the gentlemen from South-Carolina would give their vote for certain improvements in the navigation of Savanna river, which he mentioned, and which he deſigned to move for.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſpoke againſt the motion, he ſhewed its impropriety and unequal operation; that he thought it an inconſiderable object in itſelf, and more ſo, when contemplated as coming from a State, which the United States have agreed to pay five millions of dollars for.

Mr. Tucker replied to Mr. Fitzſimons, and ſaid, that he did not conceive the aſſumption of the ſtate debts had any thing to do with the preſent motion; if the debts of South-Carolina are to be paid, ſhe will furniſh the means, as it will be applying her reſources to their proper object.

The motion being put, was negatived.

Mr. Jackſon, after ſome introductory obſervations, propoſed the following amendment, after the words "Cape-Henry" to add, "and for removing the obſtructions in Savanna River, from that City to the Sea."

The ſame objections reſpecting the informality of the amendment, were made to this, as were to the motion offered by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Jackſon, after inſiſting on the propriety of bringing forward the preſent motion, when the Houſe were ſpecially engaged in voting monies for public expences, and obſerving that according to the ideas of ſome gentlemen the Houſe had no right to add to the appropriations propoſed by the Secretary, ſaid, that according to this doctrine, the whole buſineſs of legiſlation may be as well ſubmitted to him, ſo that in fact the Houſe would not be the repreſentatives of their conſtituents, but of the Secretary---he further ſaid, that as there appeared to be ſome weight in the objection, to introducing his amendment in this clauſe, he would withdraw it for the preſent.

A motion was then made by Mr. Livermore, to introduce a clauſe for allowing the ſum of one hundred and ninety-two dollars to Gifford Dalley for his ſervices ninety-ſix days, during the receſs of Congreſs, which was agreed to.

Mr. Jackſon then obſerved, that this appeared to be the proper time to bring forward his motion, he therefore moved that the ſum of be allowed for removing the wrecks and obſtructions in Savanna River, from that city to the Sea.

Mr. Bland objected to the motion, as involving a principle pregnant with innumerable difficulties; for no man can tell to what extent it can be carried. Should this be granted, every member in this Houſe will come forward with propoſals for clearing rivers and opening canals to the ſources of rivers.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved, that the principle is already eſtabliſhed in the bill, by the proviſion made for Delaware river.

He ſaid that the revenue of the United States is to be derived from navigation and commerce; excepting the obſtructions in our rivers and harbours are removed, commerce will be embarraſſed, and our revenue will be leſſened and deſtroyed, and in this view the meaſure appears to be founded in reaſon, policy and juſtice, and not to do it will be impolitic and unjuſt.

The motion being put, was negatived.

The committee having gone through the bill, roſe and reported the ſame with ſundry amendments.

The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Jackſon to take up the bill reſpecting the South-Weſtern-Frontiers, the doors of the galleries were ſhut.

TUESDAY, March 16, 1790.

The bill for making appropriations for the ſervices of Government for the year 1790---was brought in engroſſed, read the third time and paſſed.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by the ſecretary of the department of war, conveying information received from the ſupreme executive of the State of Pennſylvania, relative to the depredations of the Indians on the frontiers of that State.

Mr. Lawrence preſented a memorial from the importers of hemp, and the manufacturers of cordage in the city of New-York, ſtating a variety of difficulties to which they are ſubjected from the operation of the revenue laws.

Sundry reports from the Secretary of the Department of War, on petitions referred to him, were read.

On motion of Mr. Ames, the petition of the rope-makers, &c. of the town of Boſton was read, and, with the petitions from thoſe of New-York, referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Boudinot, and Mr. Heiſter.

The motion of Mr. Boudinot, for appointing a committee of 11 members, to whom petitions and memorials for claims ſhould be referred, was read and taken into conſideration.

Some gentlemen objected to this plan, and preferred the motion offered by Mr. Bland, for a direct reference to the heads of departments. An amendment was agreed to, that the petitions ſhould be firſt read in the Houſe.

Mr. Boudinot obſerving, that this amendment being adopted defeated the object of the propoſition, he therefore withdrew the motion. But it being renewed by another member, was further debated; but on the queſtion to agree to the propoſition, it was loſt.

The reſolutions offered by Mr. Bland relative to the ſame ſubject were then taken into conſideration.

After ſome debate the queſtion on the firſt reſolution being put, it was negatived, the other was loſt of courſe.

Mr. Boudinot moved for the order of the day, on the report of the committee to whom was referred the memorials of the people called Quakers. The motion was oppoſed, it was ſaid that the order of the day on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury claimed a preference in the attention of the Houſe; after conſiderable debate the queſtion was taken, and paſſed in the affirmative.

The report was then read.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States with the ratification of the amendments to the conſtitution by the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

The report on the ſlave-trade was then diſcuſſed.

Mr. Tucker, after premiſing ſeveral obſervations on the injuſtice and unconſtitutionality of the interference of the Legiſlature in the buſineſs, propoſed an amendment, which ſhould negative the whole report.

Mr. Jackſon ſpoke largely on the ſubject, and in oppoſition to the report.

Mr. Vining replied to Mr. Jackſon.

A queſtion then roſe on the ſubject of order. The Chairman gave his opinion that the amendment, offered by Mr. Tucker, was not in order. The queſtion was diſcuſſed with conſiderable ardor on both ſides. The queſtion being put, the committee determined that the amendment was not in order.

Mr. Tucker then propoſed to add the amendment immediately after the preamble of the report, after the word "opinion." The queſtion of order was ſtill agitated on this variation, and the committee roſe without a deciſion, and are to ſit again on this ſubject to-morrow.---Adjourned.

*** *The* Poſt-Office *is removed into Front-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet, on the Bank Side.*

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday, the 21ſt inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Front, near Race ſtreet, a Dutch ſervant Man, named *George Hoffman*, by trade a Baker, near 5 feet high, 28 years of age, pleaſant countenance, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, has ſhort curly hair and very black beard; had on, when he went away, a good fine ſhirt, black ſilk handkerchief, new blue coat, new dark corduroy jacket with white metal buttons, a pair of white woollen breeches with red ſpots, blue woollen ſtockings, good ſhoes, with ſquare braſs buckles, and a wool hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by GEORGE MAYER.

Philadelphia, March 22, 1790.

BOSTON, March 9.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the ship Columbia, to his friend in this town, dated Nootka Sound, 23d July, 1789.

"On the 22d Sept. last we arrived here on this *long wished for* North west coast of America, where we met our consort the sloop Washington, after being absent from her six months---the crew of which were then well, but had been extremely ill of the scurvy (of which disease we lost two of our people.) We had the misfortune of losing our Astronomer (Mr. Nutting) overboard while in the Atlantic Ocean. This side of the Continent affords but little news; the most material at present is, that the Spaniards have taken possession of this Sound and erected a fort of 10 guns---they have also here two ships and are determined to take all English ships that may arrive here---They have already captured three, viz. a snow commanded by Captain Collenet, a sloop commanded by Captain Hudson, and a schooner by Captain Funter, all belonging to one company. We hourly expect an American snow, Capt. Metcalf, from Canton, whom the Spanish Commodore has promised not to molest. To-morrow we expect to proceed to the northward in company with the sloop, as far as Cook's river, from thence to Canton."

NEW-YORK, March 20.

Extract of a letter from London, 1st January, 1790.

"Lord Hawkesbury and Mr. Grenville, are now actually employed in preparing the plan of a commercial treaty with your states, which I doubt not will shortly be fully matured and put into a train of negociation."

Extract of a letter from Providence (R. I) dated March 7, 1790.

"Alas for poor Rhode-Island! doomed still to experience the evils attendant on anarchy and misrule.

"The Delegates of this place are just returned from Southkingston, the Convention having risen last evening at 10 o'clock, without accomplishing the important business of their appointment. The Convention stands adjourned to the 24th of May, then to meet at Newport---which favourite measure was carried by a majority of one.---Every objection raised against the general government was clearly obviated; but anti-fœderalism, obstinacy and ignorance, were triumphant. A committee was early appointed to draft and report a bill of rights, and amendments to the constitution: The former, I am told, is nearly a copy of the Virginia bill---the latter are said to have been collected chiefly from amendments proposed by other states. Where any thing new has been introduced, stupidity is the characteristic feature. The old game, of handing these to the people, is once more to be played; and yet no mode is pointed out whereby their sentiments are to be collected. An adjournment till after our election is intended to serve the purposes of party, and obtain a re-election of the powers that be, or others of similar character.

"It is much to be lamented, that an exemption from foreign impost and tonnage was ever asked for or granted. The first indulgence afforded our anti-feds an opportunity to dispose of their full produce and they must be made to feel, before they can be brought to a sense of duty."

By the British packet Antelope, in 62 days from Falmouth, we have received English newspapers to the 9th of January, from which we have selected the following European Intelligence.

LONDON, January 9.

Our letters from Paris on Thursday bring us curious intelligence. The Marquis de la Fayette received information of a new conspiracy being formed against the liberties of the people. He made known to the King what he had discovered, but at the same time said, that he had not heard enough to justify him in any proceedings. He made further enquiries, however, and learned that a Monsieur de Favras, a gentleman in the suite of Monsieur the King's brother, had been endeavoring to corrupt the national militia---that a number of high persons were concerned, and that the plan was to corrupt 30,000 of the Paris guard, with which they were to seize on the government of Paris, to kill the Mayor, the Marquis de la Fayette, and other distinguished patriots. Two officers engaged in the plot made this confession, and on Thursday last the Sieur de Favras, his wife, and two more persons were taken up---and the guards were in pursuit of several others.

Whatever truth there may be in this new plot, it had a most extraordinary effect in inflaming the public mind---and in a paper published on Friday, it was asserted that Monsieur the King's brother was concerned---and that, in particular, a loan had been negociated in his name, and money raised for the purpose of carrying into execution this new contrivance. This accusation induced Monsieur to go to the Assembly of the Representatives of the Commons, at the Hotel-de-Ville, (which answers to our Court of Common Council at Guildhall) on Saturday afternoon. He was received with ceremony by twelve Members, and placed next to the Mayor. A respectful silence succeeded to universal plaudits, and Monsieur addressed them in a speech to the following effect:

"The Sieur de Favras having been, on the evening of the preceding Thursday, arrested under suspicion of a conspiracy against the Chiefs of the Municipality, and against the peace and liberty of the public---there had appeared a paper, as audacious as calumniating, in which he had been implicated, as having had particular connections with the Sieur de Favras. Monsieur declared, that in quality of a citizen of Paris, he had thought it his duty to come into the midst of his fellow-citizens, to explain the relation in which he stood with this suspected individual, who had been for some time in his suite. He said, that having occasion for a sum of money, for the expences of his household, the Sieur de Favras had offered to procure a loan for him, of two millions, from the Dutch Bankers---he had accepted the offer, and had signed obligations to this amount. This was the whole of the negociation he had with the Sieur de Favras."

Monsieur added, "that he was sure they did not expect to hear him attempt to justify himself from any participation in an enterprize so infamous as the conspiracy in question---that his public conduct, and his well known sentiments, would put him above all such suspicions---that after the second meeting of the Notables he had foreseen the revolution, and that, on every occasion, he had demonstrated himself to be a friend to the liberty of the people, and the public good. I have always thought (said Monsieur) that the authority of the King ought to be the basis of national liberty, as national liberty is the firmest support of the authority of the King."

This speech was delivered with elegance and simplicity---and, both in the stile and manner, was correct and polished. It was received with the most lively acclamations.

The Mayor answered his Highness with that propriety and elevation of sentiment, which has characterised his eloquence through the whole of his memorable progress.---As *Mayor* of Paris, he did not rise, but *spoke sitting, as Monsieur had done so.*

The flame of liberty has at length reached even Rome, where the populace, headed by many of the most ancient families, have already demanded a municipal and free government. His Holiness the Pope was at Frescati when our advices left Italy; but his return was fixed for Christmas eve, when a categorical answer to the popular requisitions was looked for.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER 30.

THE articles proposed on Monday, to oblige all persons concerned in the management of public money, to give in their accounts, with a retrospect of ten years, to the New Assemblies of Administration, were decreed.

The following letter from Monsieur was read:

"Mr. PRESIDENT,

"The detention of M. Favras having been the occasion of calumnies, in which an inclination was shewn to involve me; and the Committee of Police for the city having the affair at this moment before them, I thought it became me to make a declaration to the Community of Paris, that should leave in the minds of worthy citizens none of those doubts with which endeavours had been used to inspire them. I also think it my duty to inform the National Assembly of this step, because the King's brother ought to preserve himself even from suspicion, and because the affair of M. de Favras is of too serious a nature not to engage the attention of the Assembly sooner or later. As I cannot in person declare to the Assembly my desire that all the details respecting this business should be publicly known, I shall be much obliged to you to read this letter in my name, and also the speech which I delivered the day before yesterday, as the faithful expression of my truest and most profound sentiments.

"I entreat you, Mr. President, to be persuaded of my affectionate regard.

(Signed) "LOUIS ZAVIER."

It may be proper to add here, that the Committee, at the Hotel de Ville, have ordered Thomas de Mahi, Marquis of Favras, and Victoria Edwidge Caroline, Princess of Anhalt Chamborg, his wife, to be presented; and also offered a reward of 500 louis d'ors to any person who shall discover the author of a written hand-bill, signed Barauz, charging Monsieur with being an accomplice in the crime alledged against them.

LONDON.

It is reported, that the Turks have at last released M. de Bulgakow, the Russian minister, from the Seven Towers, and that he embarked on board la Badine French frigate, commanded by the Prince de Rohan, which arrived at Trieste the 3d ult. after a passage of 21 days, from the Dardanelles.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, December 20.

"The American vessels have arrived in such numbers lately, as to have wholly relieved us from the disasters that might have been otherwise expected. Most of the ships have returned home with wine and fruit---it being an established article of commerce between Portugal and America, that the Americans, for any cargoes they should bring over, shall receive one half in the produce of this country."

Extract of a letter from Brussels, January 1.

"The disputes I before informed you of still continue. The Clergy and Nobles want to monopolize all authority, and the Tiers Etat will allow them none. The former begin to wish the Emperor had the country again, and indeed he cannot be said to have lost it, whilst he maintains the garrisons of Luxemburg and Antwerp; the latter, however, is likely soon to be in the hands of the people, but there is scarce a possibility of their getting possession of the former, altho' Gen. Vander Mersch has marched a numerous army against it. Seven thousand of the Electoral troops of Cologne were to have marched to reinforce Gen. Dalton's army, but they were stopped by the Prussian army in the Liege country."

The King of the Two Sicilies has published an Edict of Restraint and diminished privilege on monastic life. Vows are prohibited before 25 years of age; and those vows already taken, prior to that age, are absolved.

Further accounts by the Packet state---That there is a prospect of peace between the Emperor and the Turks; that the Imperial Chamber has issued a severe decree against the people of Liege; that the 4th of January was appointed as a day of public rejoicing in the Brabantine territories, on account of the success of the patriots, on which occasion a medal is to be struck; the National Assembly is proceeding in the important business of the organization of the new government, and making such arrangements as shall secure the freedom, peace and prosperity of the kingdom; that a treaty is concluded between Prussia and Poland; and, that on new year's day the National Assembly presented loyal addresses to the King and Queen, which were very graciously received.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 24.*

A correspondent, under the signature of "*A public Creditor,*" says,—"As several politicians have asserted, that the contents of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury are contrary to the inclinations of a majority of the people, would it not be best to defer a decision upon it, until after the next general election for Representatives in Congress?—It is a subject, as the Secretary justly says, of great magnitude; and as the people are to pay the taxes, which are to pay the interest upon the certificates, it is certainly right that they should determine to whom this interest should be paid, and in what proportion. If the report of the Secretary should receive the approbation of the people, it will be durable, and the credit of the certificates will stand upon an immoveable foundation. As there can be but little doubt but this will be the case, I think the Secretary should advise the postponement of his report until after the next election, which will be in October next. If he does not, the people (who live to feel their own consequence) may overset it next year. Such things have happened. For instance, the repealing of the funding law of Pennsylvania."

Extract of a letter from New-York, March 14.

"We have passed an Act for laying out a road to Onochquaga, or near it, for which we have allowed 1500l. It is to begin at the road leading from Minisink to Esopus, in the most convenient place, and to extend Northwesterly to the Delaware, and from thence to Onochquaga, &c. and will intersect the roads that lead to Cheningo, Unidilla, Mohawk river and Albany."

A correspondent observes, that the object of the above road is to prevent the produce of that rich country going to Philadelphia, via Delaware, which will certainly be the case, as soon as the navigation of that river is improved, which our Legislature has in view, notwithstanding all the exertions New-York can make; but delays are prejudicial, and may retard improvements contiguous to the New-York line.

Extract of a letter from London, to a merchant in this city, dated 6th of January last.

"American Pot-ashes sell here at 29s. and Pearl ditto at 40s. to 41s. per hundred."

Col. Benjamin Smith, of Brunswick county, North-Carolina, has given 20,000 acres of land to the University of that state, lately incorporated; for which generous donation he has received the thanks of the General Assembly thereof.

A ship of four hundred tons, called the Discovery, was launched at Deptford, (England) in December last, commanded by Capt. Roberts. This ship was built for the express purpose of sailing round the world, and was to proceed on her voyage this month; she will carry out all artists, mechanical implements, &c. that may be necessary to complete such an undertaking.

The January (British) Packet arrived at New-York on Wednesday last, from Falmouth.

The ship Pigou, Capt. Sutton, and the Eagle, Capt. Kerr, arrived at London about the first of January, from this port.

The concerned in the ship Columbia and sloop Washington, of Boston, have received letters from Captain Kendrick, dated at Nootka in July last; he informs them that he passed the winter preceding on the north-west coast of America; that he was then bound on a voyage further northward, and from thence intended to proceed to Canton---The letters were forwarded to Mexico by a Spanish fleet, that had been at Nootka, and from thence to the Spanish Charge de Affairs at New-York. They were covered to the President of the United States of America.

The ship Harmony, Capt. John Willet, has arrived safe at Calcutta, in the East-Indies, from this port.

The following is handed to us by a correspondent, as the expence attending the alteration of the Penal Laws of this state, for three years past.

Expences attending the Convicts, sentenced to labour, under the Penal Law, viz.

	£	s	d
Tools,	127	1	1
Clothing,	944	0	6
Keepers wages,	1802	19	0
Subsistence as per account rendered,	2083	4	4
Ironmongery and iron work inside the gaol,	406	7	7
Fees to the State Attorney and clerks of the different courts, as per account rendered,	978	0	0
Sheriffs (Joseph Cowperthwait's) fees for one year and nine months,	324	10	6
Sundry expences for lumber, nails, carpenters work, alterations, repairs, &c. where they attempted to break out of gaol,	292	6	5
Dr. Benjamin Duffield's account, say for three years,	286	12	0
Fuel for three years,	187	7	3
	£7432	8	8

The whole credit for their labour amounts to about £1200.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

On the REJECTION *of Mr.* MADISON'S MOTION, *for dividing the Interest of the Certificates between the* Speculators *and the* Soldiers *of the late American Army.*

"PAY the poor soldier!——He's a sot,"
Cries our grave ruler, B—ud—not.
"No pity, *now*, from us he claims,"
In artful accents, echoes Am—s:
"In *war*, to heroes let's be just,
"In *peace*, we'll write their toils in dust;
"A Soldier's pay are rags and fame,
"A wooden leg——a deathless name.
"To Specs, both *in* and *out* of Congress,
"The four and six per cents belong."

☞ The SUBSCRIBERS to the Manufacturing Fund are hereby notified to attend, at the COLLEGE in *Fourth street*, THIS EVENING, at Seven o'Clock, on particular business.

By direction of the Manufacturing Committee,

March 24. CHARLES MARSHALL, Secretary.

West-Chester, Chester county, March 17, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept from the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public auction, on Saturday, the 24th day of April next, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in East-town township, in the county of Chester, containing 150 acres, bounded by lands of Edward and Samuel David, land late of Samuel Harrison, deceased, and the line of Radnor township: Taken in execution as the estate of Samuel Vanleer, and Hannah his wife, and to be sold on the premises at two o'clock in the afternoon.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, on SATURDAY the 27th inst. at half past 6 o'clock in the Evening---The following MESSUAGES and LOTS of GROUND, to wit.

No. 1. A certain two story Brick Messuage, Kitchen, and Lot or Piece of Ground, situate on St. John's street, and between Green and Coats-streets, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on St. John-street about 15 feet, and in length or depth about 47 feet; bounded on the north by ---------, on the east by ---------, on the south by another messuage and lot of John Little, and on the west by St. John-street aforesaid.

No. 2. Also, a Frame Messuage and Lot or Piece of Ground, situate on the west side of Third street from the river Delaware, continued in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, containing in front on said Third-street about 18 feet, and in length or depth 110 feet; bounded on the north by land of the heirs of William Allen, deceased, westward by a 15 feet wide alley, southward by ground of James Whitall, and eastward by Third-street aforesaid: the above described two lots are subject to a yearly rent-charge of 22 dollars and two-third parts of a dollar.

No. 3. Also, one other two story Brick House, a Brick Kitchen, and Lot of Ground, situate and adjoining the first described lot to the southward, containing in front about 13 feet and 4 inches, and in length or depth 40 feet and 10 inches; bounded on the north by the first described messuage and lot, on the east and south by other ground of John Little, and on the west by St. John-street aforesaid.

No. 4. Also, a Lot of Ground adjoining the last described lot to the southward, and at the corner of St. John and Green-streets, containing in front on St. John-street about 25 feet, and in depth on Green-street 17 feet and 10 inches; bounded on the north by the last described lot, on the east by the next described messuage and lot, on the south by Green-street, and on the west by St. John-street aforesaid.

No. 5. Also, one other two story Brick Messuage and Lot or Piece of Ground, situate on Green-street and adjoining the last described lot to the eastward, containing in front on Green street about 16 feet and 8 inches, and in length or depth 25 feet; bounded on the west by the last described lot, on the north by ---------, on the east by the next described messuage and lot, and on the south by Green-street aforesaid.

No. 6. Also, one other two story Brick Messuage and Lot or Piece of Ground, situate and adjoining the last described messuage and lot to the east, containing in front on said Green-street about 16 feet and 8 inches, and in length or depth about 25 feet; bounded on the west by the last described lot, on the north by ---------, on the east by the next described messuage and lot, and on the south by Green-street aforesaid.

No. 7. Also, one other two story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate and adjoining the last described messuage and lot to the eastward, containing in front on said Green-street about 16 feet and 8 inches, and in length or depth 57 feet (more or less) bounded on the west by the last described messuage and lot, on the north by ---------, on the east by ---------, and on the south by Green-street aforesaid. The last five described Lots are subject to a ground-rent of 18 dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum.

No. 8. Also, one other two story Brick Messuage, Kitchen, and Lot or Piece of Ground (for and during the natural life of John Little) situate on the west side of Sixth-street from the river Delaware, and between Arch and Market-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Sixth-street aforesaid, about 17 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth 99 feet; bounded on the south by ---------, on the west by ---------, on the north by ground of --------- Shipley, and on the east by Sixth-street aforesaid: Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Little, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Printed and Sold by W. SPOTSWOOD, Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, *Price bound one dollar and a half,*

P. Ovidii Naſonis Metamorphoſeon

LIBRI X.

OR TEN SELECT BOOKS OF

Ovid's Metamorphoſes,

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION,

Compiled from the two former Tranſlations,

BY DAVIDSON AND CLARKE;

A Proſody, Table and References,

(*After the Manner of* Mr. STIRLING.)

Pointing out, at one view, the Scanning of each Verſe; and

DAVIDSON'S ENGLISH NOTES.

AS it is not our intention to deſcant on the advantages which learners derive from the uſe of eaſy and familar tranſlations of the claſſics---this being a ſubject already ſufficiently diſcuſſed by abler pens----we ſhall content ourſelves with informing the public what plan we have purſued, in the preſent edition of *Ovid*, the firſt that has ever been attempted in America.

In the firſt place, to render the work cheaper, and of courſe more generally uſeful, we thought it adviſeable to print thoſe books only, which are moſt commonly read in ſchools.

2. For the ſake of beginners, as yet unacquainted with the language of poetry, we have given the Engliſh of the firſt five books entirely from Clarke's tranſlation, which is more literal than Mr. Davidſon's.

3. For the tranſlation of the other five books, we had recourſe ſometimes to Clarke, ſometimes to Davidſon, according as either ſeemed to deſerve the preference: and ſometimes we found it neceſſary to deviate a little from both, for the ſake of giving a clearer idea of the author's meaning.

4. As Mr. Clarke neglected to add notes to his tranſlation, we have, in the preſent edition, ſupplied that deficiency, by giving Davidſon's notes, as well to the books tranſlated by Mr. Clarke as to the other five.

5. To aſſiſt the learner in acquiring a knowledge of the Latin proſody, we have adopted Mr. Stirling's idea, and added a ſcanning table, to which there is a reference at the end of each verſe in the laſt five books. The ſame would have been done with the firſt five, had they not been printed off before the work was put into the hands of the perſon who ſuggeſted this improvement. However, that the learner might not be deprived of this aſſiſtance, in his progreſs through the firſt five books, we have, at the end of the notes, given the proper references to the ſcanning table, annexed to the number of each verſe of the books in queſtion. 6t.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, lying in the Forks of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, about five miles from Northumberland town, and within a half mile of the weſt-branch of ſaid river, containing 900 acres, Chilliſquaque creek running through ſaid tract, whereon is erected a valuable griſt and ſaw mill, in a neighbourhood where there is a great run of country work, and might be made very advantageous for merchants work, as it is in a ſettlement where great quantities of wheat may be procured at a low price, and when manufactured it may be tranſported by water from the mill-tail to Middletown at a ſmall expence, the mill at preſent is only ſuited for country work, but there is room to erect a pair of burrs, and boulting-cloth for merchants work, the dam has been lately new built, and well ſecured by planking the upper ſide from one end to the other, the mill is in good repair, having a new water-wheel, and the moſt of the running geers made new the laſt ſeaſon, the produce from the ſaw mill may be ſent by water either to Northumberland or Sunbury, the fartheſt not more than ſeven miles, where there is a demand for lumber of moſt kinds, and plenty of timber on the land, the improvements are a new two ſtory ſquared log-houſe 36 by 17 feet, and a good kitchen with ſtone chimnies to each, a young bearing orchard of about 30 apple trees of good fruit, a large garden well fenced with boards, a good ſpring of water and ſpring-houſe, a ſtill-houſe, a ſhop ſuitable for a cooper, and the great roads from Munſey and Chilliſquaque ſettlements leading to the county town form a junction near the ſaid mills, which is an object worthy the notice of a trading perſon, the lands in general are limeſtone, and produce good crops of wheat and corn, there are about 70 acres cleared, and a ſufficient quantity of meadow may be made. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above deſcribed premiſes, on viewing the ſame, will be informed of the terms by the ſubſcriber, living thereon.

THOMAS PALMER, or

† 6w. REUBEN HAINES, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, February 16, 1790.

Plaſter of Paris

JUST imported from Havre-de-Grace, and now manufacturing at the Subſcriber's Mills, on the Haverford road, ten miles from Philadelphia, and within half a mile of the ſign of the Buck on the old Lancaſter road, and to be ſold at three ſhillings and nine pence per buſhel. Purchaſers may be aſſured it is the genuine French Plaſter. Perſons living in the back counties may be ſupplied by applying to Mrs. Miller, at the ſign of the Buck, or Mr. James Elliot, at the ſign of the Sorrel Horſe, both living on the Lancaſter road. Gentlemen purchaſing the ſtone may have it manufactured at ſaid place, on the moſt reaſonable terms. FRANCIS LEE.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about three weeks ago, A Negroe man, named JOHN BEARD, about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, has a halt in his walk, occaſioned by his right leg having been broke, plays on the fiddle, ſings very well, and is much addicted to liquor. He is a good farmer, is very handy, and can make baſkets. Had on, when he went away, a brown ſhort jacket with light coloured ſleeves, and overhalls of the ſame, a pair of new ſhoes, a coarſe ſhirt, and an old wool hat. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to Bucks county or the Jerſies, and will probably try to paſs for a free man. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe man, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Jan. 16, 1790. t. f. FRANCIS LEE.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road foom Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate; the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; and the Honorable George Bryan, Eſq; Juſtices of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of February laſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, at the Court-houſe, in Weſt-Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, on MONDAY, the 26th day of April next;

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners and Conſtables, within the ſaid county, That they be then and there in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and examinations, and other their remembrancers, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done; ALSO all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then will be in the gaol of the ſaid county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Weſt-Cheſter, the 1ſt day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1790, and in the fourteenth year of American independence. CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH. §

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter County, March 1, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, a certain piece or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Fallowfield, bounded by lands of James Gibſon, John Bell, and others, containing about 75 acres; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Alexander Gibſon, deceaſed, and to be ſold on Wedneſday, the 24th day of March inſtant, on the premiſes.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public auction, on Friday, the 9th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, bounded by lands of George Claypoole, Thomas Eldridge, and vacant land, containing 234 acres; taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Lewis, and to be ſold, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of William White, in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, at the ſign of the Compaſs, on Saturday, the 17th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and one half of an undivided right of 150 acres of land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip of Weſt-Caln, bounded by lands of Benjamin Wallace, William Waggoner, and others; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Boyd, and to be ſold, by ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſundry precepts from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public auction, the following deſcribed and numbered plantations and tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, at ſuch times and places as are herein after mentioned, viz.

No. 1. A certain meſſuage or tenement and tract of land thereto belonging, ſituate in Uwchlan townſhip, bounded by land formerly of Robert Benſon, land formerly of the widow Thomas, land of James Packer, and land formerly of Joſeph Phipps, containing 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of David Lloyd, and to be ſold on the premiſes, on Monday, the 5th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 2. Three full, equal, and undivided fifth parts of and in all that certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, bounded by lands of John Breackons, William Ewing James Logan, and John Gobeen, containing 130 acres; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Howell, and to be ſold on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 6th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 3. All that certain tract of land, ſituate in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, bounded by lands of Hugh Wallis, Arthur Graham, vacant land, and land of Robert Chriſtie, containing 112 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Matthews, and to be ſold on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 7th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 4. All that certain meſſuage or tenement and tract or piece of land thereto belonging, ſituate in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, bounded by lands of Robert Green, John Taylor, and by Springtown manor, containing 250 acres, with allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the eſtate of James Starrett, and to be ſold on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 8th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 5. A certain tract of land called Yarmouth, ſituate in Eaſt-Fallowfield, bounded by lands of Thomas Dennis, Eleanor Young, Robert Young, Iſrael Pemberton, and Thomas Heſlep, containing 126 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Young, and to be ſold on the premiſes, on Monday, the 12th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 6. All that meſſuage or tenement and tract, piece or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of London-Grove, bounded by lands of Thomas Speakman and others, containing 150 acres, and the uſual allowance of 6 acres per cent. for roads and highways; taken in execution as the eſtate of Francis Williamſon, and to be ſold on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 13th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 7. All that meſſuage or tenement and tract of land thereto belonging, ſituate on a branch of Brandywine, called Doe-Run, in the townſhip of Londonderry, bounded by lands of Robert Burns, Terence Owen, James Dyſert, John Taylor, and Robert Gabbe, containing 213 acres, and the allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the eſtate of Hugh M'Guire, and to be ſold on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 14th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 8. A certain tract of land called Malvaſia, ſituate in Sadſbury and Saliſbury townſhips, in Lancaſter and Cheſter counties, bounded by lands of Thomas Clemſon, Richard Smith, and others, containing 111 acres and an half, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the eſtate of James Boyd, and to be ſold on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 15th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 9. All that certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in Weſt-Caln townſhip, bounded by lands of Joſeph Cox and others, containing 174 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the eſtates of George Boyd and James Boyd, and to be ſold on the premiſes, on Friday, the 16th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

† CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

N. B. The above lands are generally well improved.

TO LET,

A LOT of 10 acres, on the old York road, near the Rising Sun tavern.

A ſmall Houſe and Ship Carpenter's Yard, with 2¼ acres of land, in Southwark, above Mr. Patterſon's ſhip-yard.

A Frame Building in Pine-ſtreet, 24 by 40 feet, and a ſhed adjoining, ſuitable for ſtoring goods, or a work-ſhop, with an encloſed yard, oppoſite the Rev. Dr. Blackwell's. Apply to

March 3, 1790. TENCH COXE.

Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, Third Month 1, 1790.

Will be expoſed to Public Sale by Vendue,

on the premiſes, in the village of Attlebury, or Four-Lanes-End, on the firſt day of next month, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A TWO ſtory Brick Houſe, in good repair, having four rooms on a floor, with a large commodious garret, and an excellent cellar under the whole; adjoining which houſe is a large frame kitchen with two rooms above, and under it a cellar; alſo belonging thereto is a lot of about two acres, whereon the ſame ſtands, which conſiſts of garden and orchard. It is all pleaſantly ſituated in the village aforeſaid, near the interſection of the two public roads, one from Philadelphia to Trenton, and the other from Briſtol to Newtown, in a healthy part of the country, and in a reputable and induſtrious neighbourhood, and a ſuitable ſtand for either mechanical or mercantile buſineſs, the latter having been carried on there for many years. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately upon purchaſing. The payments will be made eaſy and a good title given by † JONATHAN KIRKBRIDE.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of March next,

A FARM, containing between 80 and 90 acres of land, on which there are a convenient brick dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, and a good kitchen adjoining, a pump of excellent water at the door, a large new barn and an orchard. The farm is under good fence, and in an agreeable ſituation, near Frankford, between five and ſix miles from this city. For terms apply to *Rebecca Dox*, in Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to St. Paul's church. tf.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Elegant Covering Horſe, YOUNG WILDAIR. His ſire was the noted horſe Wildair, his dam from the American Belſize, and his grand-dam from the well-known Bullyrock. He is a bright bay, with a ſtar and ſnip, both hind feet white, and is now riſing ſix years old, fifteen and a half hands high, and perfectly ſound. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Market-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets.

March 2, 1790. ROBERT ERWIN.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the ſouth ſide of the north eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304½ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¾ acres.

A Tract of patented land, ſituate in Cumberland Valley townſhip, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in ſaid county, in ſix different patents, with the uſual allowance.

303¾ acres and allowance, ſituate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townſhips, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, ſituate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tuſſy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided ſhare of two valuable tracts of land, ſituate upon the north and ſouth ſides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the ſubſcriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. ctf.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

To be SOLD, by private Sale.

A CERTAIN plantation or tract of land, ſituate in the manor of Pennſbury, Falls-townſhip, in the county of Bucks, near the 24 mile ſtone, on the poſt-road leading from Briſtol to Trenton, and where the road turns off to Bordentown ferry, on the river Delaware. The ſaid tract of land was diſtinguiſhed in a plan of the ſaid manor of Pennſbury, by lot No. 10, and is bounded northward by lot No. 20, eaſtward by lot No. 9, the property of David and Robert Scott, ſouthward by the river Delaware, and weſtward by lot No. 11. The ſaid plantation containing 217¼ acres of good land, has a log-houſe and barn erected thereon, and is now in the tenure of John Crozier. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Philadelphia.

February 18, 1790. STEPHEN COLLINS, CLEMENT BIDDLE.

Juſt publiſhed, printed and Sold by

WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,

In Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Price bound 6s.---Sewed in blue paper 5s.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF

MARIA CECILIA,

Daughter *of* Achmet III. Emperor *of the* Turks.

THIS extraordinary piece of Biography, the heroine of which is probably ſtill in exiſtence, being alive at Paris in the year 1786, cannot fail to intereſt and entertain the reader; And what muſt render it ſtill the more acceptable is its authenticity, which the editor of the French edition vouches for, in the following addreſs, prefixed to the work.---"Of the ſubſtance of the following hiſtory, I will warrant the truth. I have before me the moſt authentic papers, which confirm it. There may be ſome epiſodes, the reality of which I cannot equally affirm, as the original pieces ſufficient to prove them were wanting; ſo that the moſt part of them I could only recite as they were related to me."

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Hale Graham, Eſq; late of the borough of Cheſter, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment: And thoſe perſons who are indebted on ſmall notes, bills, &c. and againſt whom there are open accounts, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame on or before the 1ſt day of May next, to preclude the neceſſity of any compulſory mode of collection, as that is the longeſt indulgence that can be offered to ſuch. Thoſe alſo who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them properly atteſted, for payment, to WILLIAM GRAHAM, Adminiſtrator.

Cheſter, February 12, 1790. † 6w

CAME to the Seat of WILLIAM HAMILTON, Eſquire, near Gray's Ferry, an iron grey HORSE, with two white feet, and a ſnip on his noſe. The owner is deſired to prove property, otherwiſe the HORSE will be ſold in three weeks from the date. Feb. 21, 1790. ‖

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH, 1790. THE NUMB. 3122.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1790.

PREMIUMS *proposed by the* Philadelphia Society *for promoting* AGRICULTURE, *for the year* 1790.

I. FOR the best experiment made of a course of crops, either large or small, on not less than four acres, agreeable to the English mode of farming,---A piece of plate, of the value of two hundred dollars, inscribed with the name and the occasion; and for the experiment made of a course of crops next in merit,---a piece of plate, likewise inscribed, of the value of one hundred dollars. Certificates to be produced by the 20th of December, 1790.

II. The importance of complete farm or fold-yards, for sheltering and folding cattle,---and of the best method of conducting the same so as to produce the greatest quantities of compost, or mixed dung and manure from within the farm, induces the society to give, for the best design of such a yard, and method of managing it, practicable by common farmers,---a gold medal; and for the second best,---a silver medal. The design to be presented to the society by the 20th of December, 1790.

III. For the best method of raising hogs, from the pig, in pens or flies, from experience; their sometimes running in a lot or field not totally excluded, if preferred,---a gold medal; and for the second best,---a silver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1790.

IV. For the best method of recovering worn out fields to a more hearty state, within the power of common farmers, without dear or far-fetched manures; but by judicious culture, and the application of materials common to the generality of farmers; founded in experience,---a gold medal; and for the second best a silver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1790.

V. For the best experiment, soil and other circumstances considered, in trench-ploughing, not less than ten inches deep, and accounts of the effects thereof, already made or to be made, on not less than one acre,---a gold medal; and for the second best, a silver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1790.

VI. For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops by insects, especially the Hessian fly, the wheat fly, or fly-weavil, the pea-fly, and the corn chinck bug or fly,---a gold medal; a silver medal for the second. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1790.

VII. For the best comparative experiments on the culture of wheat, by sowing it in the common broad cast way, by drilling it, and by setting the grain, with a machine, equi-distant; the quantities of seed and produce proportioned to the ground being noticed,---a gold medal; for the second best,---a silver medal. The account to be produced by the 10th of January, 1791.

VIII. For an account of a vegetable food that may be easily procured and preserved, and that best increases milk in cows and ewes, in March and April, founded on experiment,--a gold medal; for the second best,---a silver medal. To be produced by the 10th of January, 1791.

IX. For the greatest quantity of ground, not less than one acre, well fenced, producing locust trees, growing in 1790, from seed sown after April 5th, 1785, the trees to be of the sort used for posts and trunnels, and not fewer than 1500 per acre --a gold medal; for the second,---a silver medal. To be claimed in December, 1790.

X. The Society believing that very important advantages would be derived from the general use of oxen instead of horses, in husbandry and other services; and being desirous of facilitating their introduction into all these states; persuaded also that the comparative value of oxen and cows must very much depend on the quality of the sires and dams; and that by a careful attention to the subject an improved breed may be obtained; they propose a gold medal for the best essay, the result of experience, on the breeding, feeding and management of cattle, for the purpose of rendering them most profitable for the dairy, and for beef, and most docile and useful for the draught; and for the next best,---a silver medal. To be produced by the 1st of January, 1791.

N. B. Among other things the essay should notice the different breeds of cattle, and their comparative qualities, as their size, strength, facility in fattening, quantity of milk, &c.

XI. It is a generally received opinion, that horses in a team travel much faster than oxen; yet some European writers on husbandry mention many instances, in which it appeared not only that oxen would plough as much ground as an equal number of horses, but also travel as fast with a loaded carriage; particularly when, instead of yokes and bows, they were geared in horse harness, with such variations as were necessary to adapt it to their different shape. To ascertain the powers of oxen in these particulars, and expence of maintaining them, the Society deem matters of very great moment, and are therefore induced to offer a gold medal for the best set of experiments undertaken with that view, and for the next best a silver medal. In relating these experiments, it will be proper to describe the age and size of the oxen, their plight, the kinds and quantities of their food, the occasions, manner and expence of shoeing them: In travelling, the kinds of carriages used, and weight of their loads and season of the year, and the length and quality of the roads: And in ploughing, the size and fashion of the plough, the quality of the soil, the depth of the furrows, and the quantities ploughed: And, in every operation, the time expended and number and sorts of hands employed in performing it; with any other circumstances which may more fully elucidate the subject. These experiments will enable the essayist to determine what will be the best form and construction of yokes and bows, and what of ox harness to enable oxen, with the best carriage of their bodies and heads, the most ease and quickest step, to draw the heaviest loads; a description of each of which sort of gears, explained on mechanical principles, must be subjoined to the account of experiments. To be produced by the 1st day of January, 1791.

XII. For the best method, within the power of common farmers, of recovering old gullied fields to an hearty state, and such uniformity, or evenness of surface, as will again render them fit for tillage; or where the gullies are so deep and numerous as to render such recovery impracticable, for the best method of improving them, by planting trees or otherwise, so as to yield the improver a reasonable profit for his expences therein, founded on experiment,---a gold medal; and for the next best---a silver medal. To be produced by the 1st of January, 1791.

XIII. For the greatest quantity, not less than 500 pounds weight of cheese, made on one farm, in any of these states, equal in richness and flavor to the Gloucester cheese hitherto usually imported from England, and which shall be produced to the Society by the 1st day of January, 1791---a gold medal; and for the next greatest quantity, not less than 250 pounds weight, of like quality---a silver medal.

XIV. For the best method, deduced from experience, of raising the American white-thorn from the seed, for hedges, and the greatest number of plants raised in a space not less than half an acre---a gold medal; for the second best a silver medal. To be produced by the 1st of December, 1790.

XV. The Society believing that the culture of hemp on some of the low rich lands in the neighbourhood of this city, may be attempted with advantage, do hereby offer a gold medal for the greatest quantity of hemp raised within ten miles of the city of Philadelphia. The quantity not to be less than three ton; for the second greatest quantity --a silver medal. The claim to be made by the 1st of December, 1791.

*** It will be left to the choice of those successful candidates for prizes, who may be entitled to the plate or gold medals, to receive the same either in plate or medals, or the equivalent thereof in money.

The claim of every candidate for a premium is to be accompanied with and supported by, certificates of respectable persons, of competent knowledge of the subject. And it is required, that the matters, for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner the claimant thinks fit; such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address.

Respecting experiments on the products of land, circumstances of the previous and subsequent state of the ground, particular culture given, general state of the weather, &c. will be proper to be in the account exhibited. Indeed, in all experiments and reports of facts, it will be well to particularize the circumstances attending them. It is recommended that reasoning be not mixed with the facts; after stating the latter, the former may be added, and will be acceptable.

Although the Society reserve to themselves the power of giving in every case, either one or the other of the prizes (or premiums) as the performance shall be judged to deserve, or of withholding both, if there be no merit; yet the candidates may be assured, that the Society will always judge liberally of their several claims.

Published by Order of the Society,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, March 9th, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

House *of* Representatives *of the* United States.

WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1790.

The ratification of the state of Pennsylvania of the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th and 12th articles of amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution was read.

In committee of the whole on the report of the select committee, to whom was referred the memorials of the people called Quakers on the subject of the slave trade.

The question of order was put, when it was determined that Mr. Tucker's last amendment was not in order.

The report was then taken up by paragraphs. --The first proposition being read, Mr. White moved that it be struck out. He then read the next, which he said was entirely unnecessary, as it contains nothing more than what is contained in express terms in the constitution.

He passed on to the 3d, which he said was equally unnedessary, and so the 4th, which was provided for by the constitution. He said he should agree to the 5th and 6th, with certain modifications. Agreeably to this idea he offered these two in a different form. He disagreed to the 7th proposition, as unnecessary and improper.

A warm altercation ensued, and in the midst of it a motion was made that the committee should rise: this motion was negatived, and Mr. Burke added a few observations on the injustice of the measure of interference, as it respected the property of the southern States.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) followed Mr. Burke in a speech or essay, in defence of the slave trade of nearly two hours length---The committee rose without a decision.

THURSDAY, March 18, 1790.

The report of the committee on the memorials respecting the slave trade being the order of the day,

Mr. Benson, after premising that any further discussion of the subject, in the line it was now in, would be a useless expence of time---moved that the committee of the whole should be discharged from any further attention to the report---and that the memorials be again referred to a select committee-- he offered a variety of reasons on which he founded this motion. This was seconded by Mr. Baldwin, who at the same time entered into a lengthy discussion of the subject---Mr. Baldwin was followed by many other gentlemen, who gave the business a totally different direction from what appeared to be the object of the motion.

The question being taken, Mr. Benson's motion was lost---the House then went into a committee of the whole on the report; the debate was continued with ardor, and the speakers on both sides were numerous; several alterations in the report were agreed to---but the committee rose without finishing the business, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 19, 1790.

A message was received from the Senate, with two bills which they have passed with amendments, viz. An act to provide for the remission or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases---and an act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the report of the committee on the memorial of Robert Morris, Esquire, was read the second time---the report respecting the settlement of his accounts, only.

Mr. Sherman moved that a committee of five members be appointed, to enquire into the receipts and expenditures of public monies during the administration of Robert Morris, Esq; late superintendant of finance---and to report to the House a state of the accounts respecting the same.---This motion, after some debate, was agreed to---and Mr. Sherman, Mr. Madison, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Smith (S. C.) appointed.

In committee of the whole, the report of the committee on the slave trade under consideration. The fourth proposition, respecting a duty of ten dollars on slaves imported, being read, it was moved that it be struck out, which motion after much debate was adopted. Several modifications of the fifth proposition were offered, but the following in substance, offered by Mr. Madison, was agreed to, viz. Congress have authority to restrain the citizens of the United States who are concerned in the African trade, from supplying foreigners with slaves; and to provide for their humane treatment while on their passages to the United States.

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned till Monday next.

MONDAY, March 22, 1790.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill for establishing an uniform rule of naturalization, and to the bill to provide for the mitigation or remission of fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases, were taken into consideration. To the first bill one amendment only was proposed, which was agreed to by the House. The amendment to the other, it was said, involved an alteration of the principle on which the bill was founded; other objections were made, and on motion it was voted that the amendment should lie on the table.

In committee of the whole; the report of the select committee on the memorials on the slave trade under consideration. The fifth article was further discussed.

Mr. Scott commenced the debate this day in advocating the prayer of the memorialists, he was replied to by several of the Southern gentlemen. It was moved that the clause should be struck out; this motion being put, it passed in the negative.

The committee then agreed to the proposition.

The Seventh article was struck out of the report.

The committee then rose, and the report, as amended and agreed to, was laid on the table.

A message was received from the Senate, with the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1790, concurred in, with amendments.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 23, 1790.

Several memorials and petitions were presented and read. The amendments of the Senate to the appropriation bill were taken into consideration ---the first was agreed to.

The sum allowed by the house to Gifford Dally, Esquire, for services performed during the recess, it was proposed by the Senate should be divided between him and Mr. Mathers, the doorkeeper of the Senate; this amendment was objected to. After some conversation, the amendment was concurred in with an amendment.

The committee, to whom was referred the petition of Richard Wells and John Hart, brought in the following report,

Resolved, That the possessors of the Continental bills of credit, emitted by the authority of Congress before the 18th day of March, 1780, on bringing the same into the Treasury of the United States, shall receive certificates for the same, at the rate of one dollar specie value for one hundred dollars of the said bills; and the same shall be funded on interest in the same manner as the other debts of the United States. The interest to commence on the day the said bills shall be lodged in said Treasury: and all such bills in the Treasury of any state exceeding its quota required by the Acts of Congress of the 7th day of October, 1779, and the 18th day of March, 1780, on being brought into the Treasury of the United States, shall be credited to the account of such state at the rate aforesaid, on interest of six per cent. per annum from the time it was received into the Treasury of the respective states; laid on the table.

It was then moved, that the House should take up the report of the committee of the whole on the memorials of the people called Quakers. This motion was opposed by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Burke and Mr. Bland: They severally observed that the discussion of the subject has already excited a spirit of dissention among the members of the House---and that every principle of policy and concern for the dignity of the House, and the peace and tranquility of the United States, concur to shew the propriety of dropping the subject, and letting it sleep where it is. On the other hand, Mr. Vining, Mr. Hartley and Mr. Page observed, that there was the same propriety in taking up the subject at the present moment and bringing it to a conclusion, as there was for first taking it up---that it has been so fully discussed, that it cannot be supposed gentlemen will go over the same ground again; it may soon be determined---to pass it over will be unprecedented, and will leave the public mind in the same state of uncertainty from which so much danger is apprehended.

The motion for taking up the report was warmly contested in a lengthy debate, and finally passed in the affirmative, by a majority of one. This was followed by a motion for entering the report of the select committee, and the report of the committee of the whole on the journals of the House. This motion called up the speakers from all sides of the House, and was at last determined by ayes and noes, as follow:—Ayes 29 Nays 25.

The substance of the 1, 3, 5, and 6th propositions of this report were agreed to by the committee of the whole.

The amendment proposed by the House to the appropriation bill was non-concurred by the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.

John Babtiste Ash, Esq; from North-Carolina, appeared in the House, produced his credentials and took his seat.

Mr. Schureman presented the petition of Christopher Khun, which was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

On motion of Mr. Heister, the petition of James Wilson and others, proprietors of land in the Illinois country, was read a second time, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, the petition of Rufus Hamilton was read a second time, and referred to the Secretary at War.

The Secretary at War, to whom were referred the several petitions of David Oliphant and John Rodgers, late officers of troops of cavalry in the state of Virginia, reported; which reports were read, and laid on the table.

The reports of the Secretary at War upon the petition of Capt. David Cook and Ezra Smith, were read a second time, and referred to Messrs. Burke, Trumbull and Thatcher.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed by the Senate to the appropriation bill, whereupon it was resolved, that the House concur with the Senate in the said amendment.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill for the remission and mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases. After some debate upon the subject, the House came to a resolution appointing a committee to confer with a committee from the Senate upon the amendment proposed.

Then the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, upon the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to a provision for the support of public credit, and after some time spent thereon, rose, reported progress, and are to sit again.

Then the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The *New Brewery*, at the corner of Dock and Pear-streets, is now compleated, and the different qualities of Malt Liquor in readiness to deliver to those who please to encourage it. LUKE W. MORRIS, & Co.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1790. 12 t.

LONDON, January 8.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, December 20.

"As the Expreſs cutter is juſt about to ſail with diſpatches for England, you expect to hear from me in courſe. There is, however, little news here. The Spaniards are very alert at their dock-yards in the Mediterranean, Barcelona, Malaga, Carthagena; and, at our old dock yard at Mahon, they are building new men of war. All this exertion cannot be without a view. On the other hand, we have pretty good information, that of 68 ſhips of the line which Spain had on paper at the concluſion of laſt war, not above thirty at moſt can ever go to ſea again."

The laſt Dutch mail brought a contradiction of the intelligence univerſally propogated and believed, of Luxembourgh having been taken by the Patriots. On the contrary, it appears that General Dalton, with the remains of the imperial forces, in all ſhort of three thouſand men, is ſhut up in that fortreſs; and, as a proof that he is determined to ſtand a ſiege, he has given orders to all the inhabitants who cannot ſupply themſelves with proviſions for two years, to leave the town.

The affairs of Poland, it appears from the laſt mails are at preſent in the moſt critical ſituation, both with reſpect to its foreign and interior politics. On the latter diſcuſſion depends the liberation of an hoſt of peaſants, who ſeem determined either to be reſcued from oppreſſion, or to deſtroy their oppreſſors!

On the reſult of the negociation with Pruſſia depends the very material conſideration of what ſide that country will eſpouſe in a convulſion which promiſes to ſhake to its centre, at leaſt the Northern part of Europe.

The trial of Prince Poniſkie, which at one time appeared of ſo much moment, is now apparently loſt in the maſs of greater objects, which preſent themſelves for conſideration.---The zeal of his brother has done much for this Nobleman; the reflection of the people of Poland has effected ſtill more. They now think, that it is unfair to ſelect, as the victim of political intrigue, an individual, where numbers were concerned!

The city of Conſtantinople has been viſited by a dreadful ſtorm. The ſtreets have been flooded, and ſeveral hundred perſons drowned. The whole of the damage is eſtimated at a million and a half of piaſtres!

Jan. 11. The report of Tillicherry being in the poſſeſſion of Tippoo Sultan is at preſent without confirmation. That this old and inveterate enemy to the peace and proſperity of the company, and Hindoſtan in general, has inveſted that fortreſs, will not admit of a doubt; and at the ſailing of the laſt ſhip from that quarter of the globe, his numerous army was ſo diſpoſed as completely to prevent the poſſibility of any proviſions or ſuccours being thrown into the garriſon. Previous to this inveſtment, in the month of March laſt, he entered the diſtricts of the King of Cotiote, who, as well as the Sovereign of Cartenaddue, the Prince of Charika, fled with their families, or retinues, at his approach: the latter was, however, unfortunately diſcovered in his place of concealment, by a detachment of Tippoo Sultan's army, and by his expreſs orders immediately put to death, and his remains were afterwards treated with the moſt ſhocking and diſgraceful indignities.

The account of the French garriſon being about to evacuate Pondicherry has no foundation whatever in truth.

According to letters from Oſtend, received this morning, trade begins to revive at that place. There were, on the 7th inſtant, upwards of forty foreign veſſels in that port, nearly one half of which were Engliſh.

There is a ſtrong probability of the Emperor being ſoon at peace with the Turks. But it is at leaſt as probable that in the enſuing ſpring he will have to contend with Pruſſia and Poland, in addition to his efforts to reclaim his late Belgic ſubjects. This is truly out of the frying pan into the fire.

A gentleman in Paris, writing to his friend in London, makes uſe of the following expreſſions: "Would that I were an inhabitant of England, for here we are ſurrounded with miſery, and though not in actual want of the common neceſſaries of life, we are forced to practiſe the greateſt economy. Commerce is at its loweſt ebb, money is ſcarce, and ſtrangers, nay, indeed the natives of Paris, are unwilling to take the Caiſſe D'Eſcompte notes."

BOSTON, March 13.

A letter from London, of the date of Dec. 21, ſays, "The only obſtacle to a Commercial Treaty with you is, the want of an Ambaſſador on your part, properly qualified to agree upon it. You will ſee that a Conſul is appointed for your State, who is a Gentleman of enlarged views, and liberal mind---and I doubt not that the meaſures which the King mentioned he ſhould ſtrive to adopt, in his ſpeech to Parliament, when he acknowledged you independent, will be ſpeedily purſued. The words he uſed on that memorable occaſion were theſe---"*Religion, Language, Intereſt and affection may, and I hope will, yet prove a bond of permament union between this country and America: to this end neither attention nor diſpoſition ſhall be wanting on my part.*"

It is apparent that the Spaniard does not fear a rupture with England, from the hoſtile meaſures adopted on the North-weſt coaſt of America---where three Engliſh veſſels have already been captured by the *Spaniards*---as appears by letters from the officers of the Columbia----and where the Engliſh flag will not be permitted to fly; while the *ſtars and ſtripes* may be unfurled, with the ſame privileges as the ſubjects of the Houſe of Bourbon enjoy.

HARTFORD, March 8.

On the night of the 15th ult. the houſe of Mr. Benjamin Sawyer, of Canaan, in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, was conſumed by fire. The family narrowly eſcaped with their lives, not being able to ſave even their daily cloathing.

NEW-YORK, March 23.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

Yeſterday, in the Senate, the queſtion was taken for concurring with the reſolution of the Aſſembly, declaring it incompatible (according to the Conſtitution of the United States, and of this ſtate) that a member of either Houſe of Congreſs, or perſon holding any office under the authority of the United States, ſhould be a member of the Legiſlature of this ſtate: it paſſed in the affirmative.

A vote was then paſſed, declaring vacant the ſeat of the Hon. James Duane, Judge of the Federal Court for the diſtrict of New-York, and alſo of the Hon. Philip Schuyler, John Lawrence, and John Hathorn, Eſquires.

By authentic information, we learn, that about the firſt of February, a ſmall party of Indians belonging to the banditti Cherokees, who have been driven from their own tribes, and reſide North-weſt of the Ohio, ſurprized, near the Sciota, a boat going down the Ohio, killed four perſons, and took the reſt priſoners.

This information was given to the commanding officer at Fort Harmer, by ſome friendly Wyandots, who met in the woods the ſaid banditti Cherokees with two priſoners. The Wyandots further informed that a remnant of the Shawaneſe and the ſaid Cherokees ſeem determined on miſchief the enſuing ſeaſon.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman at Green Buſh (near Albany) to his friend in this city, March 18.

"A melancholy affair happened here laſt Monday, which it is hoped may prove a check, in future, to thoſe who venture themſelves upon ice. Laſt Monday morning, as your two ſons and your daughter, with my two ſiſters, were coming from your houſe, the ſleigh fell in, and my ſiſters were unfortunately drowned. By the help of ſome negroes who came to their aſſiſtance, your children were all ſaved.---About four or five hours after the accident happened, Suſanna (one of my ſiſters) was taken up, and will be buried to-day; Rebecca (the other) is ſtill under water, and no hopes of finding her."

Extract of a letter from London by the laſt Packet.

"With a view to damp all hope of ſucceſs, it has been induſtriouſly reported, that the Miniſter had given up all thoughts of abolition, from a conviction of its impracticability: ſuch a report may have reached America, but I am well ſatisfied that it hath no foundation.

"Thomas Clarkſon yet continues at Paris, where he has long been aſſiduouſly engaged in promoting the annihilation of the ſlave trade; a conſiderable number of their leading men appear earneſtly diſpoſed to favor the cauſe, when brought under the notice of the National Aſſembly, which it is expected will ſoon be the caſe."

Extract of a letter from Albany, March 15.

"Whatever you may be told, there is not that ſcarcity of grain in theſe parts that ſome pretend. If there is a ſcarcity at the ports and landings on the river, it is artificial. The quantity of ſnow during the preſent winter has been ſo unuſually ſmall, that the ſleighs have not been able to bring down the wheat, &c. as is cuſtomary in more ſevere winters. The conſequence is, that waggons muſt be employed as ſoon as the froſt is out of the ground, which will conſiderably interrupt the farmers in their other work."

Extract of a letter from London, December 31.

"Should the French National Aſſembly effect their purpoſes of making their government a free one, there is no doubt but ſeveral of the ſmaller European ſtates will throw their ſtrength into the ſame ſcale, and form a league with the French nation, in order the better to baffle any future attempts upon their liberties from the machinations of the neighbouring deſpotic princes.---As to the Dutch, they ſeem to be in a decline (as well as their commerce; which is in a very languiſhing condition) and are, in a national view, diſcontented with their government. The probable conſequence is, that the Seven United Provinces, the Flemings, and the Auſtrian Netherlands will form an aſſociation, having Ruſſia, the Dukedom of Cleves, &c. Hanover, Brunſwick and Heſſe as allies. This will be a moſt formidable combination, and even ſufficient to annihilate the power of the Houſe of Auſtria.

March 25. It is happy for our country, that notwithſtanding the turpitude of the times our national characteriſtics are far from being diſreputable: and that juſtice, which dignifies and adorns a people, appears to be ſought after, as a guide to direct us in our concerns as a nation. The payment of our debts is a leading object of our rulers—and that the United States are well capacitated to pay all demands againſt them is a fact not to be diſputed. Happy for our country, it is in poſſeſſion of the choiceſt of Heaven's gifts—The mines of Peru, and the iſlands of riches, are under her feet, and are daily realized: Her coaſts are extenſive—her ſoil fruitful—her ſons enterpriſing—and to crown her happineſs, ſhe carries in her hand the cap of liberty.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, February 27.

"Several gentlemen in this place and neighbourhood begin to entertain thoughts of forming a company for manufacturing ſalt from the licks which abound in ſome parts of this weſtern country. Imported ſalt comes ſo extremely dear that neceſſity alone muſt ſoon impel us to undertake ſomething of this nature. Happily, in the neighbourhood of theſe licks wood is exceedingly plenty, and in the dry ſeaſon the water is ſo very ſalt, as to be almoſt equal in ſtrength to a ſtrong brine; ſo that much leſs wood and time will be required than in the operation of reducing ocean water into ſalt, which was one of our great reſources in the time of the war, when ſome of the enemy aſſerted, that the want of foreign ſalt alone would ruin the independence of the United States. A perſon that owns one of theſe licks means to make an experiment, whether this brine will not granulate, (as in the Weſt-Indies) when conveyed into ſhallow reſervoirs clayed at bottom, and expoſed, in a large ſurface, to the action of the ſun's rays."

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 15.

"When the parliament meets, the following important articles, it is ſaid, will firſt come before them. The buſineſs of the ſlave trade—the ſettlement of the conſtitution of Canada—the alteration and amendment of the tobacco bill--the plan for liquidating the whole of the unfunded debt—a bill in favor of the Roman Catholics—and the further proſecution of Haſtings's trial.

"The king of Pruſſia's army now conſiſts of 300,000 men; all fit for actual ſervice, and under the completeſt diſcipline.

"The emperor of Germany's death was daily expected when the laſt accounts left Vienna.

"The ſultan, it is ſaid, is taking every poſſible precaution to prevent being driven out of Europe by the Ruſſians. He has coined all his plate, and obliged his officers to follow his example. By this means 33,000,000 of dollars were inſtantly raiſed. All the males in his dominions from 15 to 60 are ordered to be in conſtant readineſs to march for the defence of their country, and, what they call, the only true religion.

"A treaty offenſive and defenſive is now on foot between Poland and Ruſſia. The Poliſh army at this time amounts to 60,000 men.

"Bohemia and Hungary are ſaid to be in a ſtate of actual revolt, and rebellion, and all ranks equally alienated from the emperor. Religion is not, as formerly, the cauſe of theſe convulſions; an enlargement of privilege, and a greater ſhare of political liberty, is what the people ſeem determined at all events to have extended to them."

Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, elected for the ſtate of North-Carolina, are Hon. Hugh Williamſon, Hon. John B. Aſhe, Hon. Timothy Bloodworth, and Hon. John Steele.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, March 14.

"We are all fatigued out with the ſlowneſs of congreſſional proceedings. Too much time is waſted in long ſpeeches upon points, to ſay the leaſt, not of the greateſt importance; at this rate of progreſſion, it will conſume the life of Congreſs, to decide on the ſecretary's report. Not a day ſhould be loſt, as the year will be too ſhort for the arrangements neceſſary in the treaſury department—and it gives a trifling air to the meaſures of government to ſpend ſo much time in debating and re-debating inconſiſtent propoſitions. The foregoing are my own ſentiments, but I forbear to repeat the obſervations of *ſome* characters, who take pleaſure in finding fault, and *wiſh* to ſow the ſeeds of diſaffection among the people."

Late accounts from London adviſe that the abolition of the ſlave trade is yet an object of great attention to the friends of humanity in England and France, and that effectual methods to attain that object are purſuing with unremitting diligence.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.

A correſpondent, under the ſignature of *A Burlington County Farmer*, ſays---"Since it has become faſhionable, *and it may be neceſſary*, to impart to Congreſs and the public, our different ideas with reſpect to the funding and paying our national debt, and as no one has as yet fully hit upon the plan that has ſtruck me, I beg leave to offer it for conſideration. I have heard a ſaying, that the only way to get out of debt was to run farther in, in order to acquire the means to get out. How far this maxim may apply in every caſe, I won't undertake to determine; but in the following plan I preſume it will anſwer that purpoſe, without burthening the people, which every one in a Legiſlative capacity ſhould endeavour to avoid.

Let Congreſs borrow one million of dollars, *or more*, which may be done, I ſuppoſe, at four per cent. with which eſtablish a National Bank; let Bank notes iſſue to the amount of two millions of dollars; let thoſe Bank notes be divided by Congreſs to the different ſtates, in proportion to their taxable inhabitants; let one General Loan-Office law be enacted, appointing commiſſioners in the different ſtates to lend thoſe Bank notes at ſix per cent. on land ſecurity, which will ſecure the punctual payment of the intereſt annually, and the principal at ſtipulated payments which will enable the farmer to improve his farm, and the promoters of manufactures to proſecute their plans with ſpirit. It will alſo raiſe a clear fund of eight per cent. to the public, beſides the punctual payment of the four per cent. intereſt on the money borrowed. Let that fund of eight per cent. be appropriated to the buying up certificates at the market price, which will in a ſhort time greatly leſſen our domeſtic debt, if not totally pay it; and I make no doubt but it will give more general ſatisfaction to thoſe who are under the neceſſity of ſelling their certificates, than it would to ſell them to brokers or ſtockjobbers.—No funding ſyſtem at preſent."

Laſt Wedneſday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire was diſcovered in the Counting-Houſe of the Cotton Factory, at the upper end of Market ſtreet, in this city, which ſuddenly ſpread through the whole of the building, and entirely conſumed the ſame, together with the raw materials there, about 20 pieces of unfiniſhed goods, and principal part of the machinery. Owing to the vigilance of the citizens, the dwelling-houſe adjoining was preſerved, with part of the machinery and the account books.---Fortunately, a large quantity of finiſhed and unfiniſhed goods were removed from the Factory a few days previous to the diſaſter. The loſs is computed at about £ 1000, excluſive of the buildings.

Copy of a letter from a merchant in London to his friends in this city, dated January 4, 1790.

GENTLEMEN,

BY an order of his Majeſty, (with the advice of his Privy Council) inſerted in the London Gazette of the 26th ultimo, the EXPORT of wheat, wheat-flour, rye, rye-meal, barley, barley-meal, malt, bread, biſcuit, oats, oat-meal and beans, is PROHIBITED from every port in Great-Britain *until further order*; and the IMPORT ALLOWED, *likewiſe until further order*, into England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed, at the *low duties* which are on

Wheat	- -	6d. per Quarter
Wheat-Flour	- -	2d. per 112lbs.
Rye	- - -	3d. per Quarter
Barley	- - -	2d. per Quarter
Oats	- - -	ditto.

Rye-Meal and Barley-Meal will by no means anſwer at this Market; nor can I encourage you in the import of Oat-Meal.

In the Market.		s.
Engliſh Red Wheat	- -	49 a 53 fine 54-6
White ditto	-	50 a 54 fine 55-6
Rivet ditto	- -	45 a 49 fine 50 a 52
Rye	- -	32 a 33
Barley	- - -	23 a 25 fine 26
Oats	- -	19 a 20 old
Ditto Poland	- -	20 a 22 old
White Peas	-	27 a 29
Ditto for boiling	-	35 per Quarter
Flour	-	42 to 44 per Sack of 280 lb. nett.

Foreign. Eaſtvrieſland and Dutch Feed Oats 15 a 17 New; Old 15-6 a 17-6

Ditto ditto Brew ditto 16 6 a 16 9 fineſt 19 a 20 New

Ditto ditto ditto ditto 18 a 19 fineſt 20 a 21 Old

Flanders Feed Oats 15 a 17 New; Old 16 to 18

Iriſh ditto 14 a 15 6, fine 16 a 17 per quarter.

I remain very reſpectfully, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient ſervant.

For the ſatisfaction of our readers we now inſert the reſolutions which have been ſo long the ſubject of debate in Congreſs, as they have been agreed to, amended, or negatived.

I. "Reſolved, that adequate proviſion ought to be made for fulfilling the engagements of the United States, in reſpect to their foreign debt"—Agreed.

II. "Reſolved, that permanent funds ought to be appropriated for the payment of intereſt on, and the gradual diſcharge of the domeſtic debt of the United States,"—Agreed to.

III. "Reſolved, that the arrears of intereſt, including indents iſſued in payment thereof, ought to be provided for on the ſame terms with the principal of ſaid debt."—Agreed to.

IV. "Reſolved, that the debts of the reſpective States ought, with the conſent of the creditors, to be aſſumed and provided for by the United States." Agreed to, with Mr. Madiſon's amendment, viz. "That effectual proviſion be at the ſame time made for the liquidation of, and crediting to the ſtates, the whole of the expences during the war, as the the ſame has been or may be ſtated for the purpoſe, and that the beſt evidence of the ſame be taken that the nature of the caſe will admit."

V. "Reſolved, that it is adviſeable to endeavour to effect a new modification of the domeſtic debt, including that of the particular States, with the voluntary conſent of the creditors, by a loan, upon terms mutually beneficial to them and to the United States."—Agreed to.

VI. "Reſolved, that for the purpoſe expreſſed in the laſt preceding reſolution, ſubſcriptions towards a loan ought to be opened, to the amount of the ſaid domeſtic debt, including that of the reſpective ſtates, upon the terms following, to wit:

"That for every hundred dollars ſubſcribed, payable in the ſaid debt (as well intereſt as principal) the ſubſcriber be entitled, at his option, either

1. "To have two-thirds funded at an annuity, or yearly intereſt at ſix per cent. redeemable at the pleaſure of the government, by payment of the principal; and to receive the other third in lands in the Weſtern Territory, at the rate of twenty cents per acre."—Agreed to.

2. "To have the whole ſum funded at an annuity or yearly intereſt of four per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding five dollars per ann. on account both of principal or intereſt; and to receive, as a compenſation for

the reduction of interest, fifteen dollars and eighty cents, payable in lands, as in the preceding case."—Negatived.

3. "To have sixty-six dollars and two-thirds of a dollar funded immediately, at an annuity, or yearly interest of six per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding four dollars and two-thirds of a dollar per annum, on account both of principal and interest; and to have, at the end of ten years, twenty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents, funded at the like interest and rate of redemption."—Agreed to, excepting the words "four dollars and two thirds of a dollar," and the words "twenty six dollars and eighty-eight cents," for which blanks are left.

4. "To have an annuity for the remainder of life, upon the contingency of living to a given age not less distant than ten years, computing interest, at four per cent."—Negatived.

5. "To have an annuity for the remainder of life, upon the contingency of the survivorship of the youngest of two persons, computing interest, in this case also, at four per cent."—Negatived.

VII. "Resolved, that immediate provision ought to be made for the present debt of the United States, and that the faith of government ought to be pledged to make provision, at the next session, for so much of the debts of the respective States, as shall have been subscribed upon any of the terms expressed in the last resolution."—Agreed to.

VIII. "Resolved, that the funds which shall be appropriated according to the second of the foregoing resolutions, be applied in the first place to the payment of interest on the sums subscribed towards the proposed loan; and that if any part of the said domestic debt shall remain unsubscribed, the surplus of the said funds be applied, by a temporary appropriation, to the payment of interest on the unsubscribed part, so as not to exceed, for the present, four per cent. per annum; but this limitation shall not be understood to impair the right of the non subscribing creditors to the residue of the interest on their respective debts: And in case the aforesaid surplus should prove insufficient to pay the non-subscribing creditors, at the aforesaid rate of four per cent. that the faith of government be pledged to make good such deficiency."—Agreed to.

*** The Members of the Society for the relief of poor distressed masters of ships, their widows and children, are desired to attend a *quarterly meeting*, on MONDAY, April 5, 1790, at the usual place in Lodge-alley, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

†

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V. A correct list of the subscribers names shall be printed, and given in the last number.

VI. Gentlemen, who will interest themselves in procuring subscribers, shall receive one copy gratis for every twelve they may obtain, and booksellers and printers the usual allowance.

☞ The public may be assured, that the Editors will spare neither expence nor attention in having the work carefully and correctly printed: The proof-sheets shall not only be diligently revised and compared with various editions of the Holy Scriptures, but also read and corrected by Clergymen of different denominations.

☞ Subscriptions received by the Publishers, *Hodge, Allen & Campbell*, at their respective book-stores in New-York, by *Robert Campbell, Thomas Dobson, William Young, Joseph Crukshank* and *Hall & Sellers*, in Philadelphia, and by the other booksellers and printers in the United States. §

THE Members of the *Philadelphia* Contributionship for ensuring houses from loss by fire are requested to meet, at the Court-house in High-street, on the 12th day of April next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, in order to chuse Twelve Directors and a Treasurer for the ensuing year.

By order of the Directors,
CALEB CARMALT, Clerk.
Philadelphia, March 25, 1790. †

AT five o'clock, on Monday Evening next, there will be a meeting of the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland, at the State-House. It is particularly requested that the Members will be punctual in their attendance. The Chairman will take the chair precisely at six o'clock.

March 30, 1790. M. CAREY, Sec. pro. tem.

CAME to the subscriber's, in Kensington, on Edward Duffield's place, on the 10th of March instant, A Sorrel COLT, about three years old, with a star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶
March 30, 1790. MARTIN WORKEND.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS in the county of MONTGOMERY.

WHEREAS a report hath been circulated that I have declined offering myself a candidate, at the ensuing general election, for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE. I therefore take this early opportunity to inform you, that the said report is without foundation, and that I do again earnestly solicit your votes and interest for the Sheriff's Office at the next general election; and should I be so fortunate as to meet your approbation, be assured I shall use my best endeavours to fulfil the trust reposed in me with fidelity and care. I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,
Moreland, March 30, 1790. † WILLIAM DEAN.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two story stone dwelling house, situate on the west side of the river Schuylkill, in the township of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the same about 15 or 16 acres of Land, several of which are Meadow and improvable Marsh; there are also on the premises several Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden spot, hay house, stables, &c.

The House is so situated, as to command a very agreable Eastern prospect of the river Schuylkill and City of Philadelphia, and is suitably calculated, either for a store, a small dairy, or a tradesman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, living about two miles from the Premises, on what is called the Marshall's Road. ‡ WILLIAM BISPHAM.
Blockley, March 18th, 1790.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the plantation of the Subscriber, in Southampton township, Bucks county, on the 6th day of September last, A dark brown MARE, two years old last spring, has a few white hairs in her forehead, was lately docked, and had a yoke on when she strayed away. Whoever takes up said mare, and delivers her to the owner, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOSEPH LEEDOM.

N. B. As she has been advertised before, it is expected some ill disposed person has her secreted. Whoever will give information of such conduct shall receive the above reward, and Four Dollars for the information.

March 31st, 1790.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 13th of this inst. from the plantation of Robert Elliott, situate in Lower-Merion township, Montgomery county, nigh the Gulph mills, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, her marks, a star and three white feet, and on the off shoulder a great many white hairs, occasioned by being cut with a cow-skin in breaking her. Any person bringing said mare, or giving information, so as she may be had again, to Robert Elliott, or to Abraham Streeper, living at the sign of General Wayne, Lancaster road, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges. In case the said mare is found with any person after this public notice, he may expect to be dealt with according to law, by JAMES LEE.
Lower-Merion, March 25, 1790. §

Philadelphia, March 26, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 10th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Sign of the Buck, on the five mile round, a certain PIECE or PARCEL of LAND, situate in Passyunk township, in the county of Philadelphia; containing about 5 acres and 131 perches; bounded by land of Henry Maag, by the Passyunk road, and by a 25 feet wide lane, with the free use of said lane in common with Mary Brockden, her heirs and assigns, for ever. The above is good pasture or meadow ground, and lies very convenient to the city. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Conrad Lentner, late dececased, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 26, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house (called the City Tavern) in Second-street, on Saturday, the 10th day of April next, at half past six o'clock in the Evening, a certain MESSUAGE or TENEMENT, and LOT or PIECE of GROUND thereunto belonging, situate in the City of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Ewer's Alley (alias Black Horse Alley) about 30 feet and 4 inches, and in length or depth 63 feet; bounded northward with the said alley, eastward with a lot late of Evan Thomas; southward with a lot late of John Knight, and westward with a certain alley and the lots formerly of Henry Monday. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Walter Mills and Mary his wife, late Mary Glenn, who survived James Glenn, William Glenn, John Glenn, Joseph Glenn, and Ann Glenn, heirs at law of the said James Glenn, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 26, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-House, in Second-street, on Saturday the 10th day of April next, at half past six o'clock in the Evening, three MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, and three contiguous LOTS or PIECES of GROUND thereunto belonging, situate in Passyunk township, in the county of Philadelphia; the whole containing in breadth east and west, on the north end, fronting on Cedar or South-street of the City, about 225 feet, and in breadth at the south end 290 feet, and in length or depth 300 feet; bounded northward by South-street, eastward by a lane two perches wide, leading from the said street, southward by ground some time of Edward Shippen, Esquire, and westward by ground now or late of Margaret Jekill; subject to a yearly ground-rent of thirty shillings sterling. This place is occupied as a public house of entertainment, known by the Sign of the Mermaid. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Lawrence Vance, late deceased, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

GEORGE MEADE
HAS FOR SALE,
At his COMPTING-HOUSE and STORE, in Second-street, corner of Lodge-Alley,

CHOICE five years old bill Madeira Wine, by the pipe, hogshead, quarter cask or larger quantity.
Old Sherry Wine of the first quality, by the quarter cask.

Lisbon Wine received by several of the late vessels, superior to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter cask or larger quantity.----Families who may want quarter casks for their own use cannot be better supplied by any one.

Teneriffe wines four and five years old, of a superior quality, by the pipe, hogshead, quarter cask or larger quantity, imported in the brig Jesus Maria Joseph, Captain Joseph de Villa.

Five and seven years old Demarara, Jamaica and Barbados Spirits, by the quarter cask or larger quantity.

Seven years old Coniac Brandy, by ditto, ditto.

He means to have a constant supply of all these articles. Whoever thinks proper to favour him with their custom, may depend on being faithfully and well served.

N. B. He has also for sale a few chests Hyson Tea, imported in the last India ships, and some hogsheads of choice Antigua Rum, Molasses, &c. &c. *Philad. Feb.* 8, 1790.

FOR SALE BY
DANIEL BENEZET,
At his STORE in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

LOW priced pint, pint and a half and quart tumblers, by the box, half box, or quarter box, wine glasses in very small boxes, German scythes, straw-knives, whetstones, cheap window-glass 8 by 10, Dresden china tea-cups and saucers, Dutch looking-glasses, brass wire, gun-powder, a large assortment of sheet brass, and sundry other articles. 8t March 30.

PROPOSALS, by *Thomas Dobson*,
Bookseller, at the *Stone House*, in Second-street, Philadelphia,
FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The FOUR GOSPLES;

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.
With PRELIMINARY DISSERTATIONS,
And NOTES, CRITICAL and EXPLANATORY.
By GEORGE CAMPBELL, D. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh;
Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

THE character and abilities of the author of the proposed work are so well known, as to render unnecessary any thing which might here be said of them. His Essay on Miracles, in answer to Mr. Hume, and his Philosophy of Rhetoric, have long been esteemed master-pieces by the learned.---The following short extract from the Analytical Review for May 1789, will shew the reader the high opinion entertained of the present work:---

——"FROM the above specimens, every intelligent reader will, we apprehend, form a very favourable idea of Dr. Campbell's work; and we venture to assure him, that a perusal of the whole will confirm him in that idea. Every where we discover the shrewdness, the sagacity, the judgment, and the taste, of the author of The Philosophy of Rhetoric, and of the Defence of the Gospel Miracles. The stile is laboured, and uniformly correct; never obscure to an attentive reader. The diction is generally chaste, and the terms happily chosen. But, what enhances the value of this work, above every thing, is, the impartial candour and liberality of sentiment that reigns throughout; and from which we have hardly found a single deviation. In short, it is one of those few books, which every serious Christian will read with pleasure and profit; and which every scripture commentator should propose to himself as a model."

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on a superfine paper, and with a good type, in two large octavo volumes.

II. It will be delivered to subscribers at *One Dollar and Two-thirds* for each volume, sewed in boards;---One Dollar whereof to be paid at the time of subscribing, One Dollar and One Half on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on delivery of the second.---The price to non-subscribers will be *Two Dollars* per volume.

III. The work will be put to press as soon as six hundred copies are subscribed for. eow 6t

JUST PUBLISHED,
Printed and Sold by W. SPOTSWOOD, Front-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, *Price bound one dollar and a half,*

P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon
LIBRI X.
OR TEN SELECT BOOKS OF
Ovid's Metamorphoses,
WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION,
Compiled from the two former Translations,
By DAVIDSON AND CLARKE;
A Prosody, Table and References,
(*After the Manner of* Mr. STIRLING.)
Pointing out, at one view, the Scanning of each Verse; and
DAVIDSON'S ENGLISH NOTES.

AS it is not our intention to descant on the advantages which learners derive from the use of easy and familar translations of the classics---this being a subject already sufficiently discussed by abler pens----we shall content ourselves with informing the public what plan we have pursued, in the present edition of *Ovid*, the first that has ever been attempted in America.

In the first place, to render the work cheaper, and of course more generally useful, we thought it adviseable to print those books only, which are most commonly read in schools.

2. For the sake of beginners, as yet unacquainted with the language of poetry, we have given the English of the first five books entirely from Clarke's translation, which is more literal than Mr. Davidson's.

3. For the translation of the other five books, we had recourse sometimes to Clarke, sometimes to Davidson, according as either seemed to deserve the preference: and sometimes we found it necessary to deviate a little from both, for the sake of giving a clearer idea of the author's meaning.

4. As Mr. Clarke neglected to add notes to his translation, we have, in the present edition, supplied that deficiency, by giving Davidson's notes, as well to the books translated by Mr. Clarke as to the other five.

5. To assist the learner in acquiring a knowledge of the Latin prosody, we have adopted Mr. Stirling's idea, and added a scanning table, to which there is a reference at the end of each verse in the last five books. The same would have been done with the first five, had they not been printed off before the work was put into the hands of the person who suggested this improvement. However, that the learner might not be deprived of this assistance, in his progress through the first five books, we have, at the end of the notes, given the proper references to the scanning table, annexed to the number of each verse of the books in question. 6t.

For sale, or to be let on rent,

And may be entered on the first day of the Fifth Month next,

A GRIST and SAW-MILL, with about 60 acres of land, at Quibble-town, on Bound-brook, in Middlesex county, New-Jersey, about six miles from New-Brunswick, and five miles on a level good road to a landing on the river Rariton, from whence there is an easy transportation by water to New-York. The grist-mill has one pair of burrs, and one pair of stones for country work, has lately been thoroughly repaired, and the saw-mill nearly rebuilt, and are both in prime order for business, the dam and other parts are put in the best condition, the stream it is generally agreed is equal to any in that country, screens and fans to each mill, together with boulting cloths and hoisting works are new and compleatly fitted to go by water. These mills may be safely recommended as highly valuable both for country and merchant work, of the former it may have a large share, and considering it's vicinity to New-York, it is believed much might be done in the latter for that market. The cost of delivering flour there will not exceed 12d to 14d per barrel, and wheat may be brought to the mills from thence at a moderate expence. There is on the premises, a frame dwelling-house, with several out-houses, &c. suited for the accommodation of a miller or store-keeper, it being allowed to be an excellent stand for vending of goods, and where a considerable share of trade might be pursued to advantage. The soil of the above tract is good, having thereon a small orchard, garden, &c. For terms and further particulars, enquire of HENRY DRINKER, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or of GEORGE BOWNE, Merchant, in New-York.

Twelfth-month 29th, 1789.

Just publiſhed, printed and Sold by
WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,
In Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,
Price bound 6s.---Sewed in blue paper 5s.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF

MARIA CECILIA,

Daughter *of* Achmet III. Emperor *of the* Turks.

THIS extraordinary piece of Biography, the heroine of which is probably ſtill in exiſtence, being alive at Paris in the year 1786, cannot fail to intereſt and entertain the reader: And what muſt render it ſtill the more acceptable is its authenticity, which the editor of the French edition vouches for, in the following addreſs, prefixed to the work.---"Of the ſubſtance of the following hiſtory, I will warrant the truth. I have before me the moſt authentic papers, which confirm it. There may be ſome epiſodes, the reality of which I cannot equally affirm, as the original pieces ſufficient to prove them were wanting; ſo that the moſt part of them I could only recite as they were related to me."

Red & White Clover Seed,
and Timothy Seed,

FOR SALE BY
BENJAMIN MASON,
The ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, near the wharff.
Alſo *Flax, Tow, Hemp, Wool, Cotton,*
And a general aſſortment of
Dyé-Stuffs and Groceries. 6*t*

FOR SALE,

AN excellent FARM, containing about 200 acres of land, the arable land is good for grain or paſture, the meadow grounds are of the firſt quality, and the whole is well watered. On ſaid premiſes are a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, milk, cheeſe-houſe and granary, with other convenient out-houſes, good barns with convenient ſtables; this farm would ſupport a large dairy, is nine miles from Wilmington, where there is a good market. Likewiſe for ſale, a good Merchant and Saw-mill (adjoining ſaid farm,) the former has two water-wheels, three burrs and one country ſtone with ſufficient bolts, ſcrews, hoiſting-ſcrews, packing machine, &c. ſuitable for manufacturing wheat with eaſe and diſpatch; with the mills will be ſold, from 10 to 80 acres of land, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, the mills are ſituated within 8 miles of Newport, 1½ from the road leading from Lancaſter to Newport, and 17 miles from the Head of Elk, where any quantity of wheat may be had. The terms may be known, and poſſeſſion given any time after the firſt of April, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, in Chriſtiana Hundred. New-Caſtle county, ſtate of Delaware.

March 11, 1790. ♀ JOHN GARRET.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the ſouth ſide of the north-eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304½ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¾ acres.

A Tract of patented land, ſituate in Cumberland Valley townſhip, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in ſaid county, in ſix different patents, with the uſual allowance.

303¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townſhips, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, ſituate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tuſſy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided ſhare of two valuable tracts of land, ſituate upon the north and ſouth ſides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the ſubſcriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. etf.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of March next,

A FARM, containing between 80 and 90 acres of land, on which there are a convenient brick dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, and a good kitchen adjoining, a pump of excellent water at the door, a large new barn and an orchard. The farm is under good fence, and in an agreeable ſituation, near Frankford, between five and ſix miles from this city. For terms apply to *Rebecca Dox*, in Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to St. Paul's church. tf.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Hale Graham, Eſq; late of the borough of Cheſter, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment: And thoſe perſons who are indebted on ſmall notes, bills, &c. and againſt whom there are open accounts, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame on or before the 1ſt day of May next, to preclude the neceſſity of any compulſory mode of collection, as that is the longeſt indulgence that can be offered to ſuch. Thoſe alſo who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them properly atteſted, for payment, to WILLIAM GRAHAM, Adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Elegant Covering Horſe, YOUNG WILDAIR. His ſire was the noted horſe Wildair, his dam from the American Belſize, and his grand-dam from the well-known Bully-rock. He is a bright bay, with a ſtar and ſnip, both hind feet white, and is now riſing ſix years old, fifteen and a half hands high, and perfectly ſound. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Market-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets.

March 2, 1790. ROBERT ERWIN.

Plaſter of Paris

JUST imported from Havre-de-Grace, and now manufacturing at the Subſcriber's Mills, on the Haverford road, ten miles from Philadelphia, and within half a mile of the ſign of the Buck on the old Lancaſter road, and to be ſold at three ſhillings and nine pence per buſhel. Purchaſers may be aſſured it is the genuine French Plaſter. Perſons living in the back counties may be ſupplied by applying to Mrs. Miller, at the ſign of the Buck, or Mr. James Elliot, at the ſign of the Sorrel Horſe, both living on the Lancaſter road. Gentlemen purchaſing the ſtone may have it manufactured at ſaid place, on the moſt reaſonable terms. FRANCIS LEE.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about three weeks ago, A Negroe man, named JOHN BEARD, about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, has a halt in his walk, occaſioned by his right leg having been broke, plays on the fiddle, ſings very well, and is much addicted to liquor. He is a good farmer, is very handy, and can make baſkets. Had on, when he went away, a brown ſhort jacket with light coloured ſleeves, and overhalls of the ſame, a pair of new ſhoes, a coarſe ſhirt, and an old wool hat. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to Bucks county or the Jerſies, and will probably try to paſs for a free man. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe man, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Jan. 16, 1790. t. f. FRANCIS LEE.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, lying in the Forks of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, about five miles from Northumberland town, and within a half mile of the weſt-branch of ſaid river, containing 900 acres, Chilliſquaque creek running through ſaid tract, whereon is erected a valuable griſt and ſaw mill, in a neighbourhood where there is a great run of country work, and might be made very advantageous for merchants work, as it is in a ſettlement where great quantities of wheat may be procured at a low price, and when manufactured it may be tranſported by water from the mill-tail to Middletown at a ſmall expence, the mill at preſent is only ſuited for country work, but there is room to erect a pair of burrs, and boulting-cloth for merchants work, the dam has been lately new built, and well ſecured by planking the upper ſide from one end to the other, the mill is in good repair, having a new water-wheel, and the moſt of the running geers made new the laſt ſeaſon, the produce from the ſaw mill may be ſent by water either to Northumberland or Sunbury, the fartheſt not more than ſeven miles, where there is a demand for lumber of moſt kinds, and plenty of timber on the land, the improvements are a new two ſtory ſquared log-houſe 36 by 17 feet, and a good kitchen with ſtone chimnies to each, a young bearing orchard of about 30 apple trees of good fruit, a large garden well fenced with boards, a good ſpring of water and ſpring-houſe, a ſtill-houſe, a ſhop ſuitable for a cooper, and the great roads from Munſey and Chilliſquaque ſettlements leading to the county town form a junction near the ſaid mills, which is an object worthy the notice of a trading perſon, the lands in general are limeſtone, and produce good crops of wheat and corn, there are about 70 acres cleared, and a ſufficient quantity of meadow may be made. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above deſcribed premiſes, on viewing the ſame, will be informed of the terms by the ſubſcriber, living thereon.

THOMAS PALMER, or
† 6w. REUBEN HAINES, in Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, February 16, 1790.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road foom Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter Town, Kent county, ſtate of Maryland, on Sunday night, the 7th inſtant, two negroe boys, one called JOE, the other HARRY, Joe, is about 15 years of age, very black, has a ſcar in his forehead, had on, when he went away, a coarſe brown cloth over jacket, bouble breaſted, a pair of breeches of the ſame cloth, a white cotton veſt and other clothes tolerable good, he is a talkative pert fellow, has been uſed to wait in a tavern, and often calls himſelf Joe Sharp. Harry is about 17 years of age, not quite ſo black as Joe, has a ſcar in his hand by being accidentally ſhot in it, took with him a white kerſey jacket and breeches, his other clothes unknown, he is a mild ſlow ſpoken fellow it is ſuppoſed they will make for Delaware ſtate or Philadelphia. Any perſon apprehending ſaid ſlaves, and delivering them to the ſubſcriber, or by ſecuring them in any goal on the continent, ſhall have the above reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either of them, and all reaſonable charges, if brought home.

Cheſter-Town, March 8. § JOHN ROLPH.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Sunday, the 21ſt inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Front, near Race ſtreet, a Dutch ſervant Man, named *George Hoffman*, by trade a Baker, near 5 feet high, 28 years of age, pleaſant countenance, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, has ſhort curly hair and very black beard; had on, when he went away, a good fine ſhirt, black ſilk handkerchief, new blue coat, new dark corduroy jacket with white metal buttons, a pair of white woollen breeches with red ſpots, blue woollen ſtockings, good ſhoes, with ſquare braſs buckles, and a wool hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by GEORGE MAYER.

Philadelphia, March 22, 1790. ¶

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, March 17, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public auction, on Saturday, the 24th day of April next, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Eaſttown townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, containing 150 acres, bounded by lands of Edward and Samuel David, land late of Samuel Harriſon, deceaſed, and the line of Radnor townſhip: Taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Vanleer, and Hannah his wife, and to be ſold on the premiſes at two o'clock in the afternoon.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate; the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; and the Honorable George Bryan, Eſq; Juſtices of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of February laſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, at the Court-houſe, in Weſt-Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, on MONDAY, the 26th day of April next;

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners and Conſtables, within the ſaid county, That they be then and there in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and examinations, and other their remembrancers, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done; ALSO all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then will be in the gaol of the ſaid county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Weſt-Cheſter, the 1ſt day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1790, and in the fourteenth year of American independence. CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff. §

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, March 1, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public auction, on Friday, the 9th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, bounded by lands of George Claypoole, Thomas Eldridge, and vacant land, containing 234 acres; taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Lewis, and to be ſold, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of William White, in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, at the ſign of the Compaſs, on Saturday, the 17th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and one half of an undivided right of 150 acres of land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip of Weſt-Caln, bounded by lands of Benjamin Wallace, William Waggoner, and others; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Boyd, and to be ſold, by ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſundry precepts from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public auction, the following deſcribed and numbered plantations and tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, at ſuch times and places as are herein after mentioned, viz.

No. 1. A certain meſſuage or tenement and tract of land thereto belonging, ſituate in Uwchlan townſhip, bounded by land formerly of Robert Benſon, land formerly of the widow Thomas, land of James Packer, and land formerly of Joſeph Phipps, containing 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of David Lloyd, and to be ſold on the premiſes, on Monday, the 5th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 2. Three full, equal, and undivided fifth parts of and in all that certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, bounded by lands of John Breackons, William Ewing, James Logan, and John Goheen, containing 130 acres; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Howell, and to be ſold on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 6th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 3. All that certain tract of land, ſituate in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, bounded by lands of Hugh Wallis, Arthur Graham, vacant land, and land of Robert Chriſtie, containing 112 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Matthews, and to be ſold on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 7th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 4. All that certain meſſuage or tenement and tract or piece of land thereto belonging, ſituate in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, bounded by lands of Robert Green, John Taylor, and by Springtown manor, containing 250 acres, with allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the eſtate of James Starrett, and to be ſold on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 8th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 5. A certain tract of land called Yarmouth, ſituate in Eaſt-Fallowfield, bounded by lands of Thomas Dennis, Eleanor Young, Robert Young, Iſrael Pemberton, and Thomas Helley, containing 126 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Young, and to be ſold on the premiſes, on Monday, the 12th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 6. All that meſſuage or tenement and tract, piece or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of London-Grove, bounded by lands of Thomas Speakman and others, containing 150 acres, and the uſual allowance of 6 acres per cent. for roads and highways; taken in execution as the eſtate of Francis Williamſon, and to be ſold on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 13th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 7. All that meſſuage or tenement and tract of land thereto belonging, ſituate on a branch of Brandywine, called Doe-Run, in the townſhip of Londonderry, bounded by lands of Robert Burns, Terence Owen, James Dyſert, John Taylor, and Robert Gabbe, containing 213 acres, and the allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the eſtate of Hugh M'Guire, and to be ſold on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 14th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 8. A certain tract of land called Malvaſia, ſituate in Salisbury and Saliſbury townſhips, in Lancaſter and Cheſter counties, bounded by lands of Thomas Clemſon, Richard Smith, and others, containing 111 acres and an half, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the eſtate of James Boyd, and to be ſold on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 15th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

No. 9. All that certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in Weſt-Caln townſhip, bounded by lands of Joſeph Cox and others, containing 174 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the eſtates of George Boyd and James Boyd, and to be ſold on the premiſes, on Friday, the 16th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

† CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

N. B. The above lands are generally well improved.

North-Wales, Montgomery county, March 1, 1790.

ALL thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of BALTZER WEEK, junior, deceaſed, late of Rock-hill townſhip, Bucks county, are requeſted to bring in their accounts in order for ſettlement, and thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of ſaid Week, by bond, note, book debt or otherwiſe, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame before the firſt day of June next; any perſon or perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, muſt bring in their accounts before ſaid date, otherwiſe they will be debarred of having their accounts ſettled.

‡ CHRISTIAN DULL, Adminiſtrator.

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